THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVIII. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1904. NO. 8

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING--- WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeyings About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Oct. 10—Butter firm at 20c; 50 tubs offered and no bids. Last week 20c; last year 20½c. Out put of the week, 679,700 lbs.

Mrs. Libbie King is on the sick list.

Mrs. Wm. Bartlett spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Mrs. W. F. Ziegler spent Tuesday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermy Bock are now pleasantly located in their new home.

For Sale or Rent—a house and lot in Antioch. Inquire of H. D. Hughes. 6tf

Mr. Charles Thorn has improved the appearance of his store by painting the front.

E. J. Jones, who purchased a farm at Doniphan, Mo., some time ago, started for that place on Tuesday.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 6tf

Claude Brogan and Evan Kaye started Monday for St. Louis where they will spend the week at the World's Fair.

Charles Powles was called to Union Grove on Sunday by the serious illness of his father who died on Tuesday morning.

We understand that Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lewis are on their way back to Antioch to reside, after having spent the past year in Montana.

Mr. Wm. Bartlett arrived home on Wednesday after having spent the past ten weeks visiting with relatives and friends in Vermont.

Mr. and Mrs. Devine Olcott and Mrs. Sol LaPlant were called to Waukegan on Friday by the dangerous illness of their mother, Mrs. Savage.

The ladies of the Fox Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. James Barnstable Thursday afternoon, Oct. 20. Visitors cordially invited.

Mr. L. H. Rodgers had the misfortune to lose his barn with contents of hay grain and machinery by fire caused by lightning, during the storm Tuesday night.

Rev. F. W. Nazarene and wife of Rochelle, Ill., spent Saturday and Sunday with Prof. and Mrs. S. J. Eakle, who is a sister of Mr. Nazarene. On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Nazarene left for Chicago.

Registration days will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 18 and Tuesday Nov. 1. Let each and every voter in Antioch township see that his name is registered on the poll list.

For Sale—A farm of 160 acres, five miles west of Kenosha, Wis. Good black soil all under cultivation. For terms and price apply to M. Arnold, 2413 State street Chicago. 5w4

The Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church will hold a special meeting in the church parlor on Monday afternoon, Oct. 17, at three o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

By Order of President.

The next regular meeting of the Antioch Hillside Cemetery Society will be held at the home of Mrs. D. Ferris on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 25, instead of the third Wednesday in the month as usual. Notice change in date. Mrs. D. Ferris, Sec'y.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Taylor and two daughters of Anaconda, Montana, were calling on friends in this vicinity this week. Mr. Taylor was once a resident of Hickory but for the past seventeen years has made his home in Montana.

Wednesday, October 19, will be Court of Honor Day at the great World's Fair at St. Louis, and for the proper observance of the event, special preparations have been made. A large attendance of members of the Court of Honor is anticipated from all parts of the jurisdiction of the society, and the supreme officers will be present.

We are now making an offer of the Antioch News and the Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean for one year for $1.05. This offer holds good for all new subscribers and all old ones who pay up arrearages and one year in advance. This offer will last only till January 15. Subscribe now and get the Inter Ocean one year for only five cents.

The many friends of Rev. W. C. Clewworth are glad to learn that he has been returned to Antioch for another year, as he has been very popular with a large class of people and has done much good work here. Other appointments for the year are: Lake Villa, John Hitchcock; Grayslake, H. J. Schultz; Hickory, C. M. Boag.

Mrs. Charles Thorn spent Monday in Chicago.

Mrs. Del Sabin transacted business in Chicago Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Kelley of Hinsdale are visiting relatives and friends in Antioch this week.

Capt. George Burnett, of Waukegan, was an over Sunday visitor with his brother, Jerome Burnett.

G. DeWitt Stanton had the misfortune to lose his valuable Percheron breeding horse one night last week. The horse being found dead in the stall.

Joe Cohn has returned from Chicago, where he has been the past week buying goods for his new store. While the full stock will not be here to open Saturday, he will have some goods to sell to those who can't wait for the big opening.

Will the party who took goods from my store the latter part of the week please return the same to me on or before next Saturday evening. If not returned by that time the guilty party will be punished to the full extent of the law. Miss Addie Schaffer.

The fact that Mr. J. VanDuzer is the owner of a very productive piece of farm land and that he is a model farmer is proven by the fact that on Monday morning he left at the office door a cabbage which measured forty-five inches in circumference and weighs sixteen pounds.

Lost—Between Salem Wis., and Hickory Corners Ill., on Saturday, Oct. 8 a lady's pocket book containing a sum of money, some calling cards of different persons and other small articles. Finder please notify the undersigned by telephone and receive suitable reward. Grace E. Minnis, Hickory Telephone Central.

Mrs. George Savage formerly a resident of this place, but who for the past few years has resided in Waukegan, passed away at her home at that place on Sunday after an illness of about three weeks. The funeral was held at the Antioch M. E. church on Wednesday afternoon and the remains were intered in the Antioch Hillside Cemetery.

One dollar is a small sum to invest in a high grade Fountain Pen, consequently The Selden Pen Mfg. Company's "ad", which will be found in another part of this paper, should appeal to those of our readers who are in need of such an article. If the Fountain Pen fails to give absolute satisfaction, the money will be cheerfully refunded.

The street and alley committee of the village board are to be congratulated for the new sidewalk they have put down the entire length of the slough leading to the depot. Now if they would put in some gasoline street lamps, we, for one, would rise up and call them blessed. Our old street lights should be relegated to the scrap pile.

Woodmen Skip Another Assessment.

At the meeting of the executive council of the Modern Woodmen held at Rock Island recently it was decided to skip the October assessment. This is the third assessment missed by the order during the present year and it is predicted that one more will be passed before 1905. All claims reported on to Sept. 1 have been paid, with a balance on hand of $1,883,098.53. The M. W. A. want no reserve fund.

A Waltz Contest — Not a Horse Race

at the Antioch Opera House, Friday evening, Oct. 14, 1904. Two gold medals will be awarded to the best lady and gentlemen waltzer. Everybody invited. Tickets 75 cents a couple. Music furnished by Reichert & Hertel.

Do You Want to Buy a Farm?

We have several good places from 20 to 600 acres.

We have several good houses and lots in the village of Antioch for sale.

Call and see us.

James & Johnson, Antioch, Ill.

Notice.

All accounts with the late firm of Kelly & Garrett are due and can be paid to either Mr. Kelly or Mr. Garrett, on or before the 20th of October.

Knew the Locality.

One of Simeon Ford's latest stories is about a Pennsylvania Sunday school. A young lady with philanthropic motives was teaching a dozen or two little ones in the mining district.

"Now, where did I tell you the Savior was born?" she asked one morning.

"Allentown!" shrieked a grimy twelve-year-old.

"Why, what do you mean, Johnnie? I told you He was born at Bethlehem."

"Well," replied Johnnie. "I knowed 'twuz some place on de Lehigh Valley railroad."—New York Times.

THIRTY KILLED IN WRECK

ON MISSOURI PACIFIC IN AWFUL COLLISION

Many of the Bodies Cremated Under the Burning Debris and Thirty-five Seriously Injured

Between twenty and thirty people were instantly killed Monday morning a mile and a half east of Warrensburg, Mo., in a collision between an east bound passenger train and a westbound freight on the Missouri pacific road, the trains meeting at full speed.

It is feared that several bodies in the wreck were distroyed by fire which started from the engines, both of which were totally demolished. Many of the bodies were badly disfigured and identification is difficult. The loss of life was greatest in the day coaches.

The supposed cause is a misunderstanding of orders. The passenger train was the second section of No. 30 from Omaha and St. Joseph, which picked up a sleeper at Kansas City. It consisted of mail, baggage, three chair cars and three sleepers. The collision occurred at 4 o'clock. The number of injured is placed between thirty-five and forty.

At noon twenty-two dead bodies had been recovered and several of the injured were dying. Nearly all the dead and fatally injured were in the first coach.

The freight train was an extra. Its crew had, according to the conductor of this train, been instructed to take a siding and let the passenger train pass. The first section of the passenger train had gone by when the freight train pulled out. The passenger train bore no signal of a section to come, he ascerted, and he had no reason to believe that another train was due.

The scene of the wreck was on the down grade, on either side of which there was a steep rise. Both trains had put on extra steam to carry them up the opposite hill and when they met at the curve at the lowest point they were running at a terrific rate.

When the trains met the heavy freight train pushed the passenger engine back into the first coach. The tender of the passenger engine literally cut the coach in two in the center and never stopped until it had plowed itself half way through the car and its passengers, killing those in the forward end instantly and mangling all within reach in a most terrible manner.

Half a dozen who were not killed outright were so terribly injured that they died before they could be removed from the debris. Many of the dead were almost unrecognizable. Arms and legs were amputated in several cases and together with baggage and pieces of wreckage, were tumbled together in a confused mass of bleeding human forms.

The next two coaches were also badly damaged, seats being torn up and windows smashed, but in these cars the passengers fared better, all, except a few, escaping with slight bruises. The Pullman car remained upright and none of its occupants were hurt, beyond sustaining a severe shaking up.

So tightly were the tender of the passenger engine and the first coach wedged together that it will take unusual efforts to separate them.

The train crew, with the exception of Brakeman Sidel, escaped miraculously, the engineers and firemen sustaining only minor hurts.

What Shall We Eat?

Every day the same old question, "what shall we eat for breakfast, for luncheon, for dinner?" assails with monotonous regularity the patient housewife who seeks to provide good living for the family in agreeable variety at a moderate cost. There is a daily department in The Chicago Record-Herald which is intended to answer this question satisfactorily every day in the year. It is entitled "Meals for a Day," and provides menus for the three meals every day, with the necessary recipes. These menus and recipes are carefully selected by The Record-Herald's household editor, and cash prizes are awarded to the best that are received. Housewives everywhere are invited to participate in the competition. For full particulars see the "Meals for a Day" department in The Chicago Record-Herald.

Prof. Rontgen Is Modest.

One of the least of self-advertised of great men is Prof. Rontgen, who discovered the marvelous rays which now bear his name. The professor has never been interviewed, never been banqueted, and he has even refused immense sums of money offered him by American publishers for a book on what he himself modestly styled "a new kind of ray." Though 60, he carries his years gallantly and looks more like a man who has led a healthy outdoor life than one who has spent the whole of his manhood in investigating strange physical problems.

THE REPUBLICAN RALLY

AT THE OPERA HOUSE A SUCCESS

Speeches Were Made by Congressman Foss and the Lake County Candidates.

The Republican rally which was held at the opera house was one of the best and most interesting ever held in Antioch, and the enthusiasm manifested by those present augured well for the success of the Republican ticket.

Unfortunately a slight rain storm occurred in the fore part of the evening and this doubtless kept many from out of town from attending, but even under this circumstance the house was filled to overflowing.

The Drum Corps and a torchlight procession proceeded to the depot to meet Congressman Foss who arrived on the eight o'clock train, and escorted him and also the county candidates, to the opera house.

The meeting was called to order by Committeeman D. A. Williams. Dr. E. H. Ames was nominated as chairman of the evening and A. B. Johnson was selected to act as secretary.

After a selection by the Antioch band the chairman introduced Mr. Leslie P. Hanna, candidate for States Attorney, who addressed the meeting, and although his remarks were not of much length they were interesting and decidedly to the point.

Next Mr. Lewis O. Brockway, candidate for Circuit Clerk, was introduced and made a few appropriate remarks, after which the name of Albert N. Tiffany, candidate for State Senator, was announced, and in response Mr. Tiffany said: "That he understood that the stores had been depleted of their stock of stale vegetables and he had come to the conclusion that it would be unsafe for him to make any lengthy remarks."



REV. W. C. CLEWORTH
Returned as Pastor of Antioch M. E. Church

The Hon. George Edmond Foss, candidate for re-election to Congress was then introduced to the audience and favored the people with an address of two hours duration on the political issues of the day. His remarks were listened to with that rapt attention that proves his eloquence as a speaker and showed that his audience were in accord with the sentiments he expressed and the cause he so ably espoused. Mr. Foss is always a welcome speaker in Antioch and each and every one feel disposed to place unbounded confidence in his ability to successfully fill the position to which the people of Lake County are sure to re-elect him. They feel proud of the manner in which his duties at Washington have been disposed of during the past, and are more than pleased with his untiring efforts in behalf of Lake County.

Wynne Is Made Postal Chief.

Robert J. Wynne, first assistant postmaster general, was appointed by the President to be Postmaster General, succeeding the late Henry C. Payne. Mr. Wynne was inducted into his new office, the oath being administered by his former chief clerk, John J. Howley, who becomes first assistant postmaster general. Mr. Wynne's appointment is only temporary and it is expected he will be succeeded by George B. Cortelyou about Jan. 1, when Mr. Cortelyou will have completed his labors as head of the Republican national committee.

Russians Drop Alexander.

It has been a tradition since the time of Nicholas I. to name the czarevitches alternately Alexander and Nicholas. But the murder of Alexander II. caused his name to be considered unlucky, so there will be no more Alexanders on the Russian throne, as there will be no more Pauls or Peters. The czarevitch was therefore named Alexis, after the father of Peter the Great. He was a powerful and successful ruler.

"Golden Rule" Jones True To Old Adage.

"Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you" was often preached by "Golden Rule" Jones, the lamented mayor of Toledo, in his lifetime. His executors have discovered that he followed the injunction literally, giving away more than $100,000 a year to save defaulters from arrest and disgrace.

There are 200 men in Toledo for whom Jones indorsed notes. Many of them were those who came to him and pleaded for help to save them and their families. Never once did he turn a deaf ear to them.

Bank tellers, bookkeepers and confidential men of large corporations who had taken money from their employers to speculate or pay the expenses of high living are included in the list. In no instance has it been discovered that any of these men ever returned to their evil ways, and it has been found that Jones never received back any of the money that he gave, nor did he expect it.

Jones succeeded in keeping secret his practise of reforming wrongdoers in this manner until his death, but he had made private memoranda of the transactions, which he hid away in his safe, intending, probably, some time to destroy them. He was taken ill suddenly and did not have the opportunity to burn the written evidence that he was following the rule that he laid down for others.

There are many homes in Toledo, as revealed by the memoranda found, that owe their existence today to the benefactions of Jones. There are many men occupying high places in society and in the affairs of the world who would be wearing stripes but for his help. They were able to make good the shortages and their employers never knew of their wrongdoing. Jones alone knew. Who these men were is another story.

A Life Sentence.

A jury in Judge Chetlain's court in Chicago last week found Charles Plonien, Truman H. Wilkinson and William Irwin guilty of highway robbery, and fixed their punishment at imprisonment for life.

It was the second case of the kind within a few days, and was in accordance with the decision of the state's attorney's office to demand the extreme penalty in all robbery cases where the accused threaten or injure their victims with revolvers or other deadly weapons.

Plonien is 22 years old, Wilkinson 34, and Irwin 29. The latter came from Pittsburg, and Wilkinson from Indiana.

They were tried for the robbery of John Finkler, 488 East North avenue, who was robbed of $8 and a safety deposit box key.

Plonien is a native of Lake county, having been born out near Gagealake, where his parents, respected people, still reside. Wilkinson and Irwin have lived in Waukegan.

Plonien will be remembered for his robbery of the Yoeman store at Waukegan, and his participation with Irwin in the daring holdup of the Bidinger grocery at Franklin street and North avenue.

Rattlesnake Seminoles' Messenger.

Great consternation was created among the members of the Seminole council at Wewoka yesterday, when a large rattlesnake glided into the tent where the assemblage was being addressed by the attorney of the nation, Capt. A. J. McKennon. Capt. McKennon was about to kill the snake, when one of the councilmen stopped him, explaining in broken English: "Him rattlesnake; he come down to Seminole council; no other snake do that. He sent by Great Spirit. He go South; that mean Mexico. We must all go Mexico soon."

The captain was told that the rattlesnake had long been a messenger to the Seminole tribe from the Great Spirit. They told him that just before their fight with Jackson in the South, many moons ago, a great rattlesnake crawled from the bank of a lake and came into camp. The medicine man assembled and told the members of the tribe that great trouble was about to come upon them. They would have a great fight and, as the snake went west, a part of the tribe would be driven west. They said that the rattlesnake had been looked upon as a messenger ever since.—Muskogee correspondence of Kansas City Journal.

A Parable.

A woman lost two little charms, the joint gift of God and a good man. She hunted long for them. She searched in parlor, in ballroom and in theater She crowded men from the great, gaunt buildings where they earned their bread and hunted there for her lost jewels. She did things that made the world take a quick little breath, and then call her a "good fellow." But she found them not. Weary and worn she went back to the beginning, and there, in kitchen and nursery, she found the two "white stones," and written on one was "happiness" and on the other "love."—Chicago Record-Herald.

AUCTION SALES

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the Bernhard Yopp farm, Grass Lake Ill., 4 miles southwest of Antioch and 4½ miles northwest of Lake Villa, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property:

13 cows, some springing, balance coming in in February; 2 two year old heifers, coming in soon; 2 yearling heifers; 1 Holstein bull; 6 spring calves; 1 bay horse, 13 years old; 1 gray mare, 6 years old; 1 brown Charley S. mare, 5 years old; 1 brown Charley S. mare, 4 years old; 1 two year old colt; 1 yearling colt; 1 sucking colt; 1 brood mare in foal; 2 brood sows, 1 brood sow with pig, 5 shoats, 1 full blood Poland China boar, truck wagon, 2 milk wagons (1 nearly new), top buggy, mower, sulky plow, walking plow, set of lever drags, cultivator, pulverizer, seeder, hay rack, faning mill, 3 milk cans, caldron kettle, cream separator, 2 sets heavy double harness, 1 driving harness, set of fly nets, 8 acres of corn in shock, 2 acres of fodder corn, a quantity of hay in barn, and other articles too numerous to mention. The usual terms. Free lunch at noon.

Yopp Bros, Proprietors.
George Vogel, Auctioneer.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on the Charles Harden farm in the village of Antioch, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following property:

10 milch cows and springers, 1 fat heifer, 1 bull, 1 mare 1400 lbs., 1 yearling colt, 1 bay gelding 1250 lbs., 18 tons timothy hay, 125 bu. of oats, 10 acres of corn in shock, quantity of straw, Deering grain binder (new), corn binder and planter with checkrow attachment, Deering mower, seeder, pulverizer, harrow, 2 walking plows, riding plow (nearly new), cultivator, hay rake, hay rack, set bob sleighs, feed cutter and power, wagon, truck wagon, milk wagon, 1 two-seated bus, 1 double harness, 1 single harness, tank heater, milk cans, oil stove, barrel churn, platform scales and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms as usual. Lunch at noon.

James Barnstable, Prop.
George Vogel, Auctioneer.

HOLDS AN AMERICAN DEGREE

Leader of Chinese Rebels Educated in United States.

Letters received from Roy S. Anderson, son of Dr. David L. Anderson, the well known Methodist missionary to China, who now holds the chair of English in Soochow university, Soochow, China, states that great uneasiness is felt over the recent Boxer disturbances in the province of Kwangsi, where the rebels are being led by Sun Vun, a Chinaman who was educated in America, holding an M. D. degree from an American university.

Mr. Anderson writes:

"We are all in a stir out here in the Orient over the war and the recent disturbances in the province of Kwangsi. The Chinese in that province have rebelled against the government troops, and the government troops have surrendered right along voluntarily—so it goes in China. Here is a Chinese proverb: 'I am a soldier when I am a soldier and I am a robber when I am not a soldier.' This is the literal translation which, of course, seems crude, yet you can tell what I am driving at.

"The rebels are being led by Sun Vun, a returned student from the United States. He received the degree of M. D. while in the states. He was called to Kwangsi about three weeks ago, and the rebels elected him their leader by a unanimous vote. I really don't know what the outcome of it will be, but it seems now to be affecting a good many parts of China that seem to be 'raw.'"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Commodore's Tip.

Commodore E. C. Benedict and his Wall street friend, L. D. Huntington, were fishing together recently when a casual acquaintance in another boat who thought it a golden opportunity to get a valuable tip maneuvered his craft so that it floated by quite near them.

"How do you think things are going, Commodore?" as asked, eagerly.

"Well," said Benedict, who is an enthusiastic steam yachtsman, but has a holy horror of naphtha, "sailboats may go down, but naphtha launches are more likely to go up."

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	40@50
Corn—70 lbs. ear	
Hay	$7 00 @ $12 00
MILL FEED.	
Bran	$20 00
Middlings	20 00@22 00
Gluton	21 00
Oil Meal, per 100 lbs	1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat	1 50
HOGS.	
Hogs—Live weight	$ 5 00
Hogs—Dressed	6 75
POULTRY.	
Turkeys	10c
Ducks	8½
Geese	8c
Chickens—Live weight	8c

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, - - - ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Fay Smith, son of a Syracuse manufacturer, and a companion, supposed to be a student in Buffalo University, were drowned in Wigwam Cove, near Sandy Creek, N. Y., when, in an unaccountable manner, a hole was punched through their boat.

A storm of cyclonic severity struck Muskegon, Mich., at noon Monday and devastated the southern part of the city. D. D. Walker, of Chicago, suffered internal injuries, being crushed under the falling brick wall of a factory. Much damage was done by hail and lightning.

Fire destroyed the Norris Hotel at Manitou, Colo. The flames spread to the Barker House and other buildings in the vicinity, but the Barker House was saved. The loss will not exceed $25,000.

A whaler returned from Davis Strait brings news of the safety of Captain Amundsen's Arctic expedition, which left Christiania June 17, 1903.

As in the East, the development of the rich natural gas field in Southeastern Kansas has resulted in the formation of companies to pipe it away, but the Iola field seems destined wholly for home consumption. A new field is being developed near town, the wells averaging 5,000,000 feet daily, or 250 tons of coal in heat capacity, and it will be used at home.

During the court-martial to try Captain Robert M. Hitch and other officers of the Georgia State troops in connection with the Statesboro lynching, Lieutenant A. J. Fulton testified that the orders to the men prior to the attack on the militia were that the soldiers were not to shoot even if attacked, shot at and hit without specific orders from the commander.

Governor Bailey, of Kansas, has given out an official report covering an examination of the State treasury and school fund accounts which says: "This examination has developed shortages, irregularities and discrepancies amounting to many thousands of dollars in the twelve counties examined. In my judgment the same conditions will be found existing in the remaining counties of the State not only in the permanent school fund but in the normal agricultural funds. He suggests a thorough investigation.

James Wilson and a nephew, both from Pennsylvania, who were traveling in Yellowstone Park, came upon a bear in a timbered part of the park, and it attacked them. The boy was crushed to death and Wilson was so badly torn and bitten that he died soon after being rescued by other travelers. The bear was one of the number of supposedly tame animals kept in the park, and the boy fired a shot at it. The animal became infuriated and attacked the boy, killing him. Wilson went to his nephew's rescue and was fatally hurt.

BREVITIES.

Tom Carney was shot and instantly killed in Madisonville, Ky., by his wife, whom he was attempting to beat.

Fire wrecked the private office of George J. Gould in the Western Union building, New York, and many valuable papers were destroyed.

October government crop report suggests a yield of 540,000,000 bushels of wheat, 2,314,000,000 bushels of corn and 889,000,000 bushels of oats.

The regular baseball season is ended, the National League championship being won by New York, and Boston finishing at the top in the American League.

A receiver has been appointed for the Consolidated Liquid Air Company of New York, the reorganized Tripler concern, capitalized at several millions.

Telegraphic communication has been established between Seattle, Wash., and all parts of Alaska. This gives connection with forty-six stations in the far northwestern territory.

Harvey Morris was burned to death and Edward Bartlett, William George and John Smith probably fatally injured by the overturning of a ladle of molten slag on a furnace train at Wharton, N. J.

The Russians have taken the offensive south of Mukden and Bentinputze has been captured after a brisk battle. The Japanese defeat is said to be due to their failure to fortify a hill commanding the town.

Clinging to the mast of a sunken yacht half a mile out from the shore, Harry Gray, 18, was rescued from death in Lake Michigan off Chicago. He said his sister and two male companions had perished.

Thomas L. Wilson, fourth vice president of the International Association of Machinists, was acquitted at Wellington, Kan., for interfering with a Santa Fe non-unionist during the machinists' strike.

Hamburg, W. C. Whitney's famous stallion was sold at auction in New York for $70,000, Harry Payne Whitney buying him. James R. Keene, the dead owner's bitter enemy, was the only other bidder.

The Czarevitch has been taken by the Emperor and Empress of Russia on an inspection of the Baltic fleet at Reval, the presence of the royal infant and his mother being a touching appeal to the fighting men.

One hundred workmen were buried by the fall of walls in the course of the erection of an extension of the Casa Pra stores in Santiago, Chile. Fifteen corpses and forty injured have been removed from the ruins.

In a collision between an east-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train filled with people bound for the St. Louis fair, and a west-bound freight, near Warrensburg, Mo., twenty-seven persons were killed and thirty others were injured.

The Italian war office has recalled under arms the reserves of 1903, except the cavalry and artillery, which places about 50,000 more troops at the disposal of the government. This action of the government is regarded as a precautionary measure.

Miss Agnes Sellers, daughter of David W. Sellers of Philadelphia, has jilted Baron Franz Edward von Hartzchenberger because of the baron's lack of delicacy in writing confidential messages on postal cards. It is announced she will be married next month to Clinton Bidewell of Pittsburg.

WATSON'S PEN IN ACID.

Populist Candidate in Letter of Acceptance Is Vitriolic.

Thomas E. Watson's letter formally accepting the Populist nomination for President, has been made public. The letter, which is addressed to Samuel W. Williams, chairman of the committee on notification, is about 12,500 words long. It denounces fiercely the Democratic party and its candidate, declares the gold standard "unscientific and wrong," asserts that those who produce wealth in the United States are robbed of the fruits of their labor and charges "combined capital" with a plot to crush out individual liberty by downing the labor unions.

The only hope for the "middle and lower classes," as Mr. Watson terms them, he sees is the rise and growth to success of a third party, not subject to corporation domination. Constructively, he proposes a national board of arbitration to pass upon disputes between capital and labor, the adoption of the initiative and referendum for the making of federal laws and the ownership of public utilities.

The letter opens with a lament by Mr. Watson over the tendency of humanity to submit to the domination of a few, who use their power for oppression. Passing from historical examples to the condition of things now in the United States, he finds "symptoms which always have characterized the diseased nation when afflicted by class legislation." The corporations, according to the Populist candidate, now rule the land and the people.

"A blacker chapter than that which records how both the old political parties united to despoil the common people of the land," says Mr. Watson, "is not to be found in the annals of class legislation."

Attacking the gold standard, the candidate says:

The gold standard is not "irrevocably fixed," because it is unscientific and wrong. Nothing is more certain than that the people of this country will continue their struggle until they have a national currency which the money power cannot control, and which answers the purpose of perfecting exchanges without becoming an armory from which the buccaneers of modern finance draw the irresistible weapons with which they attack values and raid the markets.

In what Mr. Watson terms "the farming out to the national banks of the power, privilege and profit of supplying the country with paper currency," he finds a system whereby the "privileged fatten upon usury at the expense of the unprivileged," and hold "despotic power." Both the Republican and Democratic parties are "irrevocably fixed," Mr. Watson says, in their support of the national banks.

In discussing telegraph, telephone, express and railroad management, the letter says:

No other people among civilized nations are so cursed with corporate tyranny as ourselves. Half a dozen corporate kings can meet in the office of J. P. Morgan and can tax the life out of any city or town in the United States. By a stroke of the pen they can add hundreds of millions of dollars to the burdens of the people. They enable the trust to slay its rivals by granting rebates, or special rates, which make competition impossible. They debauch public morals by their methods of gaining what they want from governors, legislators, judges, editors, politicians and members of Congress.

Passing to a denunciation of the "deadly principle" of compound interest, Mr. Watson attacks the Standard Oil Company, J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, August Belmont, Arthur P. Gorman and Charles M. Schwab for financial operations which, he says, have caused "a rising tide of angry discontent" all over the country. These evils all would be cured by the application of Populistic ideas, according to Mr. Watson.

GREAT AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Long Island the Competing Ground of Four Nations.

Amateur and professional automobilists, including some of the most expert racing men in the world, met in a remarkable competition over a 30-mile course on Long Island. The event was the first contest for the W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., automobile cup. It was international in character, and although the trophy was only offered last June eighteen cars entered, representing four nations—the United States, Germany, France and Italy. The 30-mile course was traversed ten times, making a trifle over 300 miles for the route, and the club whose member won the race will hold the trophy for the coming year.

This is the first time in America that anything on so extensive a scale in automobile racing has ever been attempted. It was practically the Gordon Bennett race transported to this country. The distance and the conditions were practically the same, while the fact that three of the cars were competitors in the last Gordon Bennett race in Germany and that five cars took part in the famous Ardennes race in France imparted an international flavor to the event that has never been seen in automobile circles here before.

There was no limit to the speed that the cars might go. The first one in was the winner. The 30-mile circuit gave an admirable test of all sorts of road conditions, in some places being smooth enough for speed greater than the best railroad locomotive can attain, while in other places it was necessary for safety to slow down a bit.

To appreciate the remarkable speed attained by the leading contestants in the race one has only to make a few comparisons. The winner, Heath, covered the 300 miles of the course in 5 hours 26 minutes and 45 seconds, or at an average speed of about fifty-five miles an hour, which is considerably faster than the average speed maintained by passenger trains in a twenty-hour run over the 900 miles from Chicago to New York. He made this time on a public road and in addition to guarding against chance obstacles on the way had to slacken his pace to admit of three fairly sharp turns on each of his ten trips around the 30-mile triangle of the course. He was delayed, also, by a broken tire.

This country was represented by five cars. One of these is an Italian machine of 90 horse power, which covered 230 miles in Italy at a rate of 90 miles an hour. Another machine, the Florida, owned by William K. Vanderbilt, made a mile in 30 seconds in Florida last winter.

The Long Island race, now a subject of discussion among automobilists in all parts of the world, is hailed as another proof of the great possibilities of the automobile. Meantime, the automobilists pay the penalty of their reckless daring in holding these contests.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

If the Japanese general staff will publish every week such a bulletin as it has just given out covering the recent engagements in the field south of Mukden it will greatly lessen the difficulty which the ordinary man has in following the progress of the war. The bulletin in question covers the skirmishes from Monday to Thursday of last week, some half dozen in number, and all unimportant. Inspection shows that in every case the Russians were the aggressors, and that in every case they were repulsed with little loss on either side.

It is clear enough from this and from other recent news that the Japanese are resting quietly and giving no indication to their enemy as to when or where they will next advance. The passes which they occupied a couple of weeks ago seem to have been desired mainly to prevent the Russian scouts from having favorable vantage points from which to make raids too close in to the main Japanese encampments.

The two armies in the central theater of war lie between Liaoyang and Mukden watching each other and reenforcing. Their skirmishers clash almost continuously, but there has been nothing significant. The Japanese are preparing a strong position in Liaoyang against that time when the tide of war may turn and they are forced back. The town, defended from the south against northern attack, is much stronger than when defended from the north against southern attack. This is because it has several good lines of communication stretching southwest, south, and southeast to the base on the sea. One line runs down the railroad, one down the Hun and Liao Rivers, another via Siyuen to Takushan (General Nodzu's route), and the last by Fengwangcheng to Antung (General Kuroki's route). On the other hand, Liaoyang has but one line of communication to the north—that along the railroad. Consequently the town offers a stronger defensive position to the Japanese than to the Russians.

There are no signs of a break in the present inactivity. Oyama's plans seem to be waiting on Port Arthur, where the real excitement is.

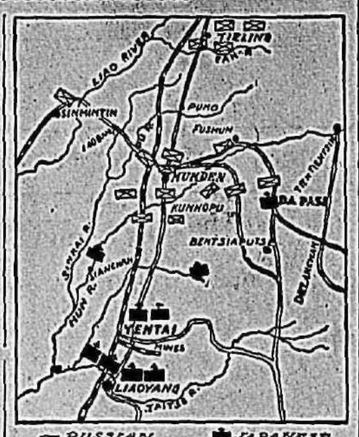
From Port Arthur General Stoessel has sent an account of the fighting of Sept. 19 to 23. He says that the Japanese attacks were made simultaneously from the north and west. In the attack from the north the Japanese completely demolished the redoubt protecting the waterworks and apparently remained in occupation of the spot. The fighting on the west was waged especially around High Hill, near Fort Etseshan. The Japanese occupied the Russian shelter trenches half way up the hill, but, according to General Stoessel, were driven out the following night. The general reports the cessation of infantry attacks and the resumption of bombardments from Japanese long-range guns, coupled with further activity in the building of zigzag trenches as a preliminary to new assaults.

The Muscovites seem to have abandoned their purely defensive attitude of the early months of the siege and now make frequent sorties. That they have been forced to this by the tightening lines is probable, for their counter-attacks, even though successful, must result in a heavier loss to them than to the enemy. And whenever the Japanese can exchange man for man at Port Arthur they gain the advantage, since they can bring up new troops almost indefinitely, while the Russians cannot re-enforce at all.

The Baltic squadron has not sailed, though its imminent departure is again announced. The restraining fear is that Port Arthur might fall before the advent of the fleet, which would then be in danger of annihilation. It is now evident that if the fleet had left early in the year Russia might have gained the mastery of the sea and the entire fortune of the war have changed. But hindsight is always better than foresight. It could not be known early in the spring that Stoessel would make such a gallant defense.

Japan is evidently prepared to put in the field an army surpassing the most sanguine prophecies. The new conscript law will add 600,000 soldiers between the ages of 20 and 35 years to the Mikado's forces and raise the total to over 1,000,000. It is doubtful, indeed, whether Russia can ever sustain at the far eastern end of her empire an army of 1,000,000 men. Neither side has had anywhere near enough. The end of the war is not in sight.

Gen. Grippenberg, a hero of three wars, is selected by the Czar to lead the new second Russian army in Manchuria. A member of the royal family may be selected as commander in chief, as Grippenberg will be equal in rank to Kuropatkin.



POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

SLAUGHTER AT PORT ARTHUR.

Stoessel Recounts Slaying 10,000 Japs Before Fortress.

Emperor Nicholas has received Gen. Stoessel's official report of the desperate four days' assault of the besiegers upon Port Arthur from Sept. 19 to Sept. 23, from which it appears that the unofficial report from Chefoo was by no means exaggerated. The Japanese displayed frenzied bravery, but they lost 10,000 men and their only success was the capture of two redoubts guarding the water works.

The Japanese prepared for the assault by a general bombardment and then launched their attacks simultaneously from the north and west. Night and day they fought under cover of a continual bombardment from their siege guns and finally reached the redoubts on the north side, but only after the defense there had been completely demolished by shell fire from the west.

The Japanese efforts were directed chiefly against the commanding position on High mountain, which faces Pigeon bay, slightly south of Fort Etseshan. The mountain is 500 feet high and if it had fallen its possession would have given the Japanese a tremendous lever against the chain of inner defenses. The carnage there was terrible and culminated Sept. 22, when the Japanese succeeded in reaching and occupying the Russian armored shelter trenches, whence they expected about the next day to storm the summit.

During the night Lieut. Poggorsky of the navy, at the head of a detachment of volunteers, descended on the trenches and blew them up with pyroxylin bombs, producing a panic among the besiegers, who fled, leaving the mountain side strewn with dead.

The loss of the water works was not considered vital, as there is a fresh water lake and numerous wells as well as a condensing apparatus within the defenses.

BOTH REPULSED IN ATTACKS.

Japs Fall in Masses and Russians Suffer Later at Port Arthur.

The London Daily Telegraph's Chefoo correspondent says that Sept. 24 and 25 the Japanese made repeated and recklessly brave attempts to capture High hill at Port Arthur. Owing to the destruction of earthworks their advance was completely unprotected and under the rays of the searchlight the Russian machine guns swept them down in masses.

"More troops, however, came on with fanatical bravery," the correspondent adds, "leaping over the bodies of their dead comrades. Then the Russians, emboldened by their success, made a sortie. The Japanese replied with machine guns. It was the first time the Japanese had been able to entice the Russians from their shelters, and they worked terrible havoc among them.

"The scene the next morning was appalling. The hillside was strewn with mingled Russian and Japanese bodies, some of them gripped with ghastly realism.

"A brief message was received on torn paper, in Chinese, and signed by Gen. Stoessel. It states that all had been quiet since Sept. 25, and that the Japanese again had asked for and were refused a truce to bury their dead.

"An official Japanese statement admits the repulse and confesses the necessity of a resort to a passive siege. Enteric fever has broken out in the garrison at Port Arthur."

War News in Brief.

Japan has decided on another loan of $40,000,000.

Russia has ordered eleven torpedo boats in France.

The Japanese have about 150,000 men around Mukden.

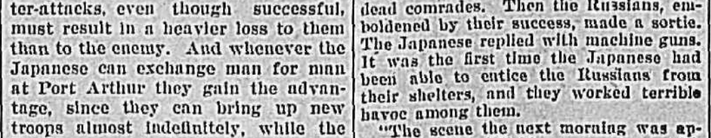
The new Japanese conscription will furnish 200,000 men.

Conditions at Port Arthur have become unbearable, but Gen. Stoessel raves when surrender is suggested.

Japanese claim that Russians fire on their burial parties at Port Arthur in order that the dead may cause disease.

In a three-day battle the Japanese seized Fort Kuropatkin and thus got control of Port Arthur's water supply.

Russian papers say that country is fighting two wars—one with Japan and a diplomatic one with the European powers.



RUSSIA'S UNDERGROUND QUARTERS AT HARBIN.

Russia will mass more than 600,000 men in Manchuria in an effort to turn the tide of war and restore her prestige, shaken by Japanese victories.

Stoessel says the plan of the Port Arthur besiegers evidently is to abandon the assault and seek to reduce the forts by means of trenches and tunnels.

Japanese troops are moving on the left flank of Mukden, evidently planning to advance along the Liao river and its tributaries in an attempt to entirely surround the city and cut off the Russians.

It was reported from St. Petersburg that the St. Petersburg guard regiments have been drafted for officers for service at the front.

All regard for Red Cross and surrender flags has been forgotten at Port Arthur and the belligerents are fighting with unparalleled ferocity.

Japanese scouts became active south of Mukden and attacked the Russian outposts, but were repulsed. This move, it is thought in St. Petersburg, probably screens an advance from another quarter.

HENRY C. PAYNE DEAD

POSTMASTER GENERAL EXPIRES AFTER BRAVE FIGHT.

Wisconsin Man Has Long Been Leader in Politics—Was Born in Massachusetts in 1843 and Came of Sturdy Puritan Stock.

After an illness of less than one week Henry C. Payne, Postmaster General of the United States, died at 6:10 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in his apartments at the Arlington Hotel, Washington. The end was peaceful. Within ten minutes a bulletin was issued, signed by Dr. P. M. Rixey, Dr. E. Lloyd Magruder and Dr. C. T. Grayson. It read:



H. C. PAYNE.

"The Postmaster General died at 6:10 p. m. He died peacefully, without a struggle. Cause of death, disease of mitral valve and dilatation of the heart."

At the bedside when the end came were Mrs. Payne, Rev. Dr. Dunlap of town, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Winfield St. John's Episcopal Church, Major and Mrs. W. S. Cameron of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Cameron of Milwaukee; Charles L. and Miss Louise Jones, relatives; Private Secretary Whitney, Miss Marie Barbiere, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mason of Washington, old-time friends of Mrs. Payne, and the aged negro messenger of the department of the Postmaster General.

President Roosevelt was the last official caller at the Payne apartments. He was preceded a few moments by Secretary of State Hay. Neither entered the sick room, and the President scarcely had left the hotel when Mr. Payne breathed his last.

Funeral services were announced for St. John's Episcopal Church in Washington, to be followed by further obsequies Sunday in All Saints' Episcopal Church in Milwaukee, and interment in Forest Home Cemetery.

The Postmaster General was stricken with heart failure, shortly after his return from a trip on which it was believed he had recovered his strength, undermined by overwork. The ensuing days witnessed a brave fight for life, in which several times the end was thought imminent.

George Bruce Cortelyou, chairman of the Republican National Committee, it is believed, will be appointed to fill the vacancy as soon as he can be spared from work in the campaign.

For more than two decades Mr. Payne had been a conspicuous character in State and national politics. In business as well as in politics he always maintained the confidence and trust of men dealing with large affairs. He was born in Ashfield, Mass., Nov. 23, 1843, and received a home training calculated to develop habits of industry and to fit him for a life of usefulness. His ancestors were Puritans, his father having been the descendant of an Englishman who settled in Braintree, Mass., in 1630.

Young Payne was educated in the Shelburne Falls Academy, graduating in 1859. He removed to Milwaukee in 1863, and for four years was a clerk in a dry goods store. He speedily forged to the front, however, possessing a surplus energy that enabled him to take a leading part in public movements. In 1867 he married Lydia W. Van Dyke, and that event he always considered as the date from which he reckoned his rise to fame and prosperity.

In 1872 he first became noted in politics. Almost instantly he sprang into prominence, being selected as the representative of Wisconsin on the Republican National Committee. Then for ten years he was postmaster in Milwaukee, retiring in 1886.

The political success of Mr. Payne is considered to have been remarkable. He knew intimately men and conditions, and he was always pacific in his methods. The rank and file were taken into his confidence, and apparently he never forgot that party interests should always be above individual interests. It is said of him that when difficulties arose he disarmed personal opposition by tolerance and overcame difficulties by tactful concessions. He was assertive, but rarely dogmatic, and few men possessed greater ability to make and retain friends.

In his private life Mr. Payne was liberal in his charities, broad in his interest in public affairs and civic progress, and generous in his sympathies. His kindly nature was proverbial. This was shown especially in his treatment of his invalid wife.

Since Mr. Payne's appointment as Postmaster General, on Jan. 8, 1902, he had become, if that were possible, a more busy man than he had previously been. But he dearly loved to play whist, and often engaged old friends in his favorite pastime. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church, to which he was deeply attached and to which he was a liberal but unostentatious contributor. He leaves no children.

From Far and Near.

Mrs. Henry Hoft, a bride of one day, was shot to death near Mead, Wash., by a rejected lover, Fred Hoffman, who then committed suicide.

Col. Frank J. Peice, a wealthy citizen of Fort Worth, Texas, who is fond of dogs, has arranged to pay the tax on all dogs impounded so they will not be killed.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago. Dun's Weekly Review of Chicago trade says: Industrial conditions made an important advance toward increased activity in production. On the reopening of harvester and car shops and an addition to the number of iron furnaces in blast the manufacturing situation acquired more confidence in a favorable estimate of the business outlook. With the largely increased forces now at work the purchasing power of the people was materially strengthened, and this at once inured beneficially to retail trade. Dealings in the leading jobbing branches were well maintained and sales made good comparison with a year ago, gains appearing in general dry goods, wearing apparel and footwear. Country orders continued in considerable volume for staple merchandise, and transactions reflect improvement in the demand for furniture, carpets, woolens and food products. Mercantile collections generally are better and defaults decreased.

Grain shipments, 4,098,699 bushels, are 20 per cent under those of a year ago. Board of trade operations were without a special feature aside from a further increase in the demand for cash wheat and flour. Compared with the closings a week ago, grain values are slightly lower, while some irregularity appears in provisions, prices being higher in lard and ribs, but unchanged in pork. Live stock receipts, 284,924 head, compared with 310,085 head a year ago.

New York. The word "improvement," according to Bradstreet's, summarizes briefly the course of trade and general industry this week. Although the movements, as for a time past, are along conservative lines, the undertone is more optimistic than at any previous time this season. Notable features are the improvement in jobbing trade at nearly all western points in dry goods, shoes, groceries, millinery, hardware, paints and drugs. Reports of better collections are general. Pacific coast trade shows some expansion, though heavy rains in California have been damaging to grapes, raisins and vegetables. Water transportation to the eastern seaboard is being considered. Eastern trade shows a fairly good tone on better industrial outlook, and the reports of better trade coming from the West and South.

Among the industries the features are the better buying of pig iron and firmer prices for the furnace product. Northwestern advices are that the lumber cut the coming winter will be a light one.

Weather Aids Late Crops.

The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The temperature conditions during the week have been generally favorable for maturing and harvesting late crops, although excessively warm in portions of Kansas and the Southern States. Heavy to killing frosts, causing some damage, were reported from Wisconsin.

There was practically no precipitation over the lower Missouri valley and Southern States, but copious rains fell in New England, New York, Michigan and Red River of the North valley, portions of the lower Missouri valley and southern plateau region, delaying work and injuring crops in some districts.

Drought continues in the upper Ohio valley, and moisture is needed in the middle and South Atlantic States and portions of Oklahoma and South Dakota.

Corn has experienced another week of favorable conditions, but frost was injurious in Wisconsin and dry weather is needed in Iowa to prepare the crop for cribbing. Corn is practically safe in Nebraska; less than 5 per cent is in danger from frost in Michigan and eastern Kansas; 10 per cent in Ohio, central Indiana, Iowa and South Dakota, 20 per cent in northern and central Illinois and Missouri.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $6.00; hogs, shipping grades, $5.00 to $6.15; sheep, fair to choice, $2.75 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.10 to $1.12; corn, No. 2, 49c to 50c; oats, standard, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 75c to 77c; hay, timothy, $8.50 to $13.00; prairie, $6.00 to $11.00; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 17c; potatoes, 35c to 43c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $6.25; hogs, choice light, $4.00 to $6.10; sheep, common to prime, $2.50 to $3.00; wheat, No. 2, $1.15 to $1.17; corn, No. 2 white, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $4.50 to $6.00; hogs, $4.00 to $6.10; sheep, $3.00 to $4.35; wheat, No. 2, $1.11 to $1.12; corn, No. 2, 50c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $4.00 to $4.85; hogs, $4.00 to $6.15; sheep, $2.00 to $3.40; wheat, No. 2, $1.18 to $1.20; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c.

Detroit—Cattle, $3.50 to $5.00; hogs, $4.00 to $6.00; sheep, $2.50 to $3.25; wheat, No. 2, $1.14 to $1.15; corn, No. 3 yellow, 55c to 57c; oats, No. 3 white, 32c to 34c; rye, No. 2, 83c to 85c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, $1.09 to $1.11; corn, No. 3, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2 white, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 1, 79c to 81c; barley, No. 2, 53c to 54c; pork, mess, $11.55.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, $1.16 to $1.18; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 31c; rye, No. 2, 76c to 77c; clover seed, prime, $7.45.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, $4.00 to $5.50; hogs, fair to choice, $4.00 to $6.00; sheep, fair to choice, $3.00 to $4.25; lambs, fair to choice, $4.50 to $6.10.

New York—Cattle, $3.50 to $5.50; hogs, $4.00 to $6.00; sheep, $3.00 to $4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.12 to $1.14; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 white, 35c to 37c; butter, creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, western, 17c to 22c.

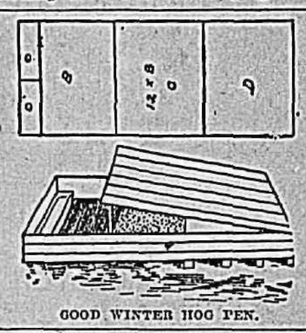
FARMS AND FARMERS



Cheap Double Hog Pen.

The pen here described is not an expensive one to construct, yet it answers the purpose of a pen costing several times as much built on other plans. This pen may be of logs with poles for the floor or to be built of sawed lumber, as one desires. While the pen may be of any dimensions desired, a length of sixteen or eighteen feet will be the most economical. The plan here described provides for a pen twenty-four feet long and eight feet wide, thus giving one, when divided, two pens, each eight by twelve feet. Or, it may be arranged, as shown in the cut, into three compartments for each pen. One a room with board floors for a feeding-room.

One with earth floor for a general living room and one with board floor to be used as a sleeping room. At the end of the feeding room the troughs are made which may be partitioned off or not as one thinks best. The plan of arrangement with the general living room in the middle, between the feeding room and the sleeping room,

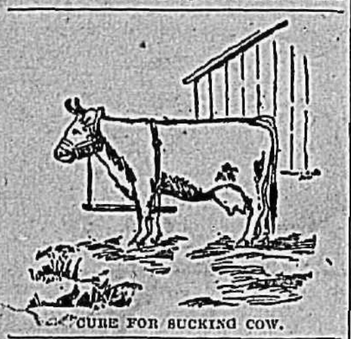


GOOD WINTER HOG PEN.

enables the hogs to have considerable exercise, and with such a room with an earth floor they will not be likely to soil the beds of the sleeping room. In the illustration A A indicate the troughs, B the feeding floor, C the earth floor and D the sleeping room. The complete pen is shown at the bottom of the cut.—Indianapolis News.

To Cure Sucking Cows.

There are many plans for breaking self-sucking cows of the habit, but some of them are complex, while with others the animal soon learns how to get the better of any device which is attached to her. There is one appliance, however, which seems to work to perfection, and it is made and applied in the following manner: The usual halter is placed on the head of the cow and a ring is fastened in it just under her neck. Then a strap or a strong rope is placed about her body just behind her forelegs. From this strap or rope another strap is run, having at the end a crupper such as is used on horses. This is placed in the proper position under her tail. Then a pole is secured sufficiently long to reach nearly to the middle of her body to a joint just beneath the ring fastened in the halter. A hole is bored in either end of the pole and it is tied



CURE FOR SUCKING COW.

at one end to the ring in the halter, and at the other end to the strap or rope about her body. The strap from the back to the tail prevents any slipping of the middle strap and the appliance is absolutely secure, making it impossible for the cow to reach her udder with her mouth. The illustration clearly shows the idea.

Wheat After Corn.

One of the most serious objections to following corn with wheat is that the corn shock rows are difficult to seed, and if not seeded they grow up to weeds the following summer. The best way of avoiding this is to go through the field and cut the two rows of corn where the shock rows are to be. Go across the field, cutting one row at a time, laying the bunches over in the standing corn, opposite where the shock should stand. Cut the other row, and lay opposite the bundles left in cutting the first row. After cutting out these rows and one or two at the ends to keep from being broken down, follow with the harrow and drill. Then pass through the field and set up the corn by using a horse, or by setting the two bundles together and tying, spreading the butts of the stalks to make shock more stable. If properly done there will be no trouble with shocks falling down. The cutting can then be finished and the rest of the field seeded, and that with little or no loss of time.

To Kill Cabbage Worms.

Mr. Brammer, of South Dakota, says: When you see signs of worms put on your wash boiler with a pail of soft water in it. Shave a half bar of soap into the water in the boiler and add three tablespoonfuls of kerosene. Let it boil thoroughly till all the soap is fully dissolved and the oil fully incorporated into the mixture, and then fill the boiler with soft water. Fill your sprinkler and sprinkle the cabbage and perhaps you will not have to go over them again.

A New Farm School.

The Farragut School is a model rural school built by the people of the tenth district of Knox County, Tennessee, with the help of the General Education Board, which has contributed $5,000 toward the establishment of the school. The purpose is to make it an educational center for the community, not only for the children, but for the grown people as well. The board of trustees has just completed a building which has cost about $6,500. The school has 12½ acres of land. On this will be built a home for the principal of the school, with garden, barn, etc. This will be as nearly as possible an ideal country home, a model home for the community. Two or three acres will be planted in shrubbery, or laid out in walks, drives, etc. The remainder will be divided into plots for fruits, berries and the crops best suited to this community. This is not for the purpose of experiment, but for the purpose of demonstrating what has and can be done with the various crops. In addition to this there will be shop work and such other things as boys and girls in the country should know.

Flavor and Color of Eggs.

The effect of different feeding stuffs on the color of the egg yolks and on the flavor of the eggs was also studied, not less than eight different kinds of grains being fed, as well as scrap beef. In many cases flavoring matters such as celery oil, sassafras oil, etc., were also mixed with the food. Green food was given in the form of mangolds and sugar beet, which the fowls readily ate. Quite contrary to expectations, the flavor of the eggs was not noticeably affected by any of the rations or flavoring materials employed. The different rations, however, very clearly affected the color of the yolks. When the ration consisted of wheat, oats, or white corn, either fed alone or in combination with each other, the yolks were so light colored that the eggs would be quite unsuitable for any high class or fancy trade. On the other hand, the feeding of yellow corn gave the yolks that rich yellow color so much desired for the best markets.

Ducks Are Profitable.

A California lady says: I believe there is greater profit and quicker returns from ducks than any other fowl. The others are all good, but ducks take the lead. I set twelve eggs and got ten ducks, and they grew very rapidly. I gave them bread and milk, ground wheat and bran made rather wet. I always put in a pan of water, as I notice they cannot swallow well without water. I filled a little pond with several buckets of water and the ducks swam there every day and caught flies. They grew very fast. I feed them night and morning with barley and wheat placed in a dish of water. It is best not to let the small ducks have any more water than enough to put their bills in. I hear people say it is impossible to raise geese and ducks without a pond of water, but I have done so several different years.

Dairying of the Future.

It is possible, even to-day, although the process it is confidently hoped and believed will be speedily further perfected, to pass milk drawn from the cow by the aid of a milking machine direct into the separator, which is attached to a butter maker, i. e., a machine which first skims the cream and then churns it into butter—in a word, to make butter practically direct from the cow. Practical men, however, are quite aware of the advisability of waiting for a further development, when the work will be more economical and the results more satisfactory.

Poultry Pickings.

Mix the corn well with skim milk.

Old plaster furnishes good lime material.

When a chick frequently picks itself it is lousy.

Late hatched pullets will rarely lay until spring.

Hardiness is the first of all qualities to seek in a breed.

In raising broilers for market earliness is quite an item.

Boil and mash potatoes and mix with milk before feeding.

Food should be varied sufficiently to keep the chicks with a good appetite.

Poultry will bring in the quickest returns of anything usually raised on a farm.

The larger the number of fowls kept the smaller the expense proportionately.

Geese require less grain and less expensive buildings than any other variety of poultry.

The incubator will hatch as many fertile eggs as the hen at a much less cost of labor and trouble.

A variety of food will not cost any more than one article all the time, but it pays a good deal better.

If too many hens are allowed to run with one cock there is always a risk of some of the eggs proving unfertile.

BARTHOLDI IS DEAD.

Famous Creator of Statue of Liberty Passes Away in Paris.

Frederick Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor, died Tuesday morning in Paris. Since 1875 M. Bartholdi's name has become familiar to the people of the United States, and his statue at the entrance to New York harbor, "Liberty Enlightening the World," has given him a world-wide reputation. The idea of this colossal work was first conceived early in the '70s, and was enthusiastically received by those to whom he confided it. A society was formed called the Union Franco-Americaine, and a banquet was held Nov. 6, 1875, to inaugurate the project. The city of Paris subscribed $2,000, and in the ensuing five years $250,-



FREDERIC AUGUSTE BARTHOLDI

000, the amount necessary to complete the statue, was raised, the greatest part being contributed by the masses through small subscriptions. The work was so enthusiastically pushed by its projector that the hand and arm holding the torch was sent to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. In 1877 a meeting was held in New York to further the pedestal fund, and Congress passed resolutions granting the use of Bedloe's Island and appropriations for the statue. Aug. 5, 1884, the corner stone of the pedestal was laid and work was continued until Oct. 26, 1886, when it was completed and the statue unveiled. Bartholdi was born in Colmar, Alsace, April 2, 1834.

ASK THAT BIG WAR END.

Japan and Russia Importuned by International Peace Congress.

The international peace congress at its session in Boston adopted resolutions calling upon Russia and Japan to end the present war and upon the signatory powers of The Hague convention to press upon the governments of Russia and Japan the importance of putting an end to the strife.

It was voted to send cablegrams to Frederick Passy of Paris, Hodgson Pratt of London and Elie Ducommun of Bern, extending the greetings of the congress. Mr. Passy, the great peace worker of France, was hailed as the "grand old man who has fought the good fight and kept the faith from the day of small things to the day of great things."

Secretary Trueblood read the message to the conference from Sir Thomas Barclay given to the Associated Press in London. Sir Thomas said the next greatest step taken in the history of international relations would be expected, be a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and America.

Baroness von Suttner of Austria was introduced and greeted the delegates both in English and French. Rabbi Levy of Pittsburg, Pa., and Baba Bharati, a Hindoo, also spoke.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE MEETS.

Organization Welcomed to Indianapolis by Governor Durbin.

The biennial convention of the National Republican League of the United States opened at the German, in Indianapolis, with thirty-five States and territories represented by delegations. According to its chief officer the league represents 2,000,000 members organized into 7,000 Republican clubs.

Charles W. McGuire, president of the Indiana Lincoln League, called the convention to order and introduced J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, president of the National League, who presided. Gov. Winfield T. Durbin of Indiana formally welcomed the delegates to the State. The response was made on behalf of the convention by Sid R. Redding of Arkansas, national treasurer. The call was read by E. W. Weeks of Iowa, secretary of the national league, and the biennial address of President Moore was delivered.



If the corn hasn't escaped by this time it deserves to be caught.

From all reports Panama is a magnificent place to stay away from.

The Baltic fleet seems to be getting there about as rapidly as a new airship.

Gen. Stoessel at least can point to the fact that he fought it out on that line all summer.

Can't the scientists train an army of gophers to dig that twelve-mile hole into the earth?

Another reason for approving mimic war is that it is the only truly civilized form of war yet known.

The Minneapolis millers are too busy grinding wheat to know much as yet about the wheat shortage.

George Meredith's self-acting, adjustable divorce will hardly satisfy the lawyers or the boarding house keepers of South Dakota.

When a Chicago woman can get a divorce in twenty minutes why should we bother our heads with Mr. Meredith's theories about a ten-year marriage?

The report that watermelons are growing wild in California is likely further to complicate the problem of keeping the negroes at work in the cotton fields of the South.

The honest farmer is being advised to sell his wheat and not to sell his wheat. The honest farmer usually has pretty much confidence in his own judgment and probably will use it.

GOOD STATE POLICY.

ILLINOIS SHOULD ADOPT CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

All Parties Agree that the Measure Would Benefit Whole State—New Charter for Chicago Would Serve to Stop Legislative Clashes.

Every voter in Illinois should know that an amendment to the State constitution is pending. It is the duty of every voter to vote on every constitutional question submitted to the electors by the General Assembly. This proposed amendment is unusual in that it applies only to one city in the State—Chicago. It is in reality an enabling act. If ratified it will lift certain constitutional restrictions from the Legislature and enable that body to provide a special charter for the great city by the lake.

Chicago needs a new charter which will give the city broader powers in conducting its local government. Ever since the cities and villages act, provided by the constitution of 1870, went into effect Chicago has felt that the provisions of that act were too restrictive. The rapid growth of the city, its cosmopolitan character, its widely varied interests, and the problems in municipal government which these create have for years been a serious embarrassment. These restrictions have not been felt in other cities in the State, or, at least, they have not had any serious effect, but with Chicago the harm has been constantly increasing until the situation is almost critical.

The amendment itself changes no existing law. It does not empower the Legislature to change any law for any part of the State outside of the city limits of Chicago. It cannot change any law applying to that city to the detriment of the rest of the State. Under the provisions of the amendment the Legislature can change the revenue system of Chicago as it applies to raising funds for corporate purposes, but it cannot affect the State taxes. Chicago cannot evade paying the same proportion of the State taxes as she pays now, nor is the movement intended to increase taxation in that city. It is expected to get better results from the revenues raised, and to make Chicago a cleaner, better governed and a more up-to-date metropolis. The amendment requires a majority of all the votes cast at the November election. Every voter in the State should mark his special ballot in favor of this proposition.

Press Favors New Charter.

The citizens of the State at large are showing a good deal of interest in the constitutional amendment for Chicago. They have the welfare of Chicago at heart as part of the State and are desirous of seeing its affairs well ordered. —Rockford Gazette.

The city of Chicago is anxious for a new charter which will afford the city a more perfect form of local government. With this in view the amendment to the State Constitution will be voted on at the election in November. Should the proposed amendment pass not only will the city of Chicago be benefited, but the Legislature will be relieved of the transaction of trivial affairs (of Chicago) of which that body knows nothing and in which it has no immediate interest. Vote for the amendment.—Vandalia Democrat.

It (Chicago) has the same charter in general as that which governs the city of Jacksonville or any other city of one thousand inhabitants or over. Such a charter as Chicago wants can only be obtained through an amendment to the Constitution and later by act of the Legislature. This requires a majority of the votes of the whole State. We are, in fact, under existing laws, compelling Chicago to work under a village charter and her competitors like New York, Philadelphia and Boston are given the widest limits to increase their population, their trade and their improvements. If we refuse that charter it will be in the interest of foreign competitors, a thing which no sensible man will desire to do. —Jacksonville Courier.

Chicago's municipal system as compared with that of the majority of the cities is in a superlatively bad way. The people of Illinois outside of Cook county have it in their power this year to render a signally important service to the city by adopting the constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to give Chicago a new charter. At the same time they would benefit themselves by ridding the General Assembly of the confusing burden of legislation, purely local to Chicago, which is now biennially saddled upon it. The change would not affect the pro rata of the State's taxes which the city will pay. Accordingly it is impossible that the country districts of Illinois would be injured. On the contrary the country would be helped.—St. Louis Republic.

Give Chicago a chance to conduct its public affairs in a direct, intelligent, properly timed manner. It can be done by a wise concentration of authority, and that can be secured only by a new charter. The amendment will be in line with economy, both city and State. Chicago's present troubles consume a great deal of a legislative session. There will be a distinct gain for the counties in letting Chicago look after itself within the wise limits of an up-to-date charter such as other large cities have, and with evident general advantage. When the amendment is passed the General Assembly will be empowered to pass a law granting Chicago a special charter providing for its municipal government.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

This and That.

Mercury is the only liquid metal.

Half the world's coffee comes from Brazil.

Earwigs are hatched from eggs, like chickens.

There are 25,000 pores in the hands of a man.

Every town in Mexico has a public bathhouse.

Iquique, in Peru, has never seen a shower of rain.

Scarlet flowers stand drought better than any other.

Colliers were slaves in England up to the year 1775.

The contract has been let in Hawaii for the largest sugar mill in the world.

LA FOLLETTE IS VICTOR.

Supreme Court of Wisconsin Decides for Governor in Contest.

By a vote of 3 to 1 the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the La Follette State ticket was the regular Republican ticket, and that the nominees of the La Follette convention should be placed on the election ticket as regular Republicans. By this decision the entire machinery of the Republicans in the State for the present campaign is placed in the hands of the La Follette faction.

The struggle between the followers of Gov. Robert M. La Follette, who are known as the "half-breeds," and the "stalwarts," who are headed by Senators Spooner and Quarles, originated some time prior to the holding of the State convention on May 18, 1904, when the open rupture between the two factions occurred. The State central committee, which issued the call for the convention, was composed of a chairman and twenty-two members, sixteen of whom were adherents of Gov. La Follette. The State central committee in its call for the convention announced that it would act as a committee on credentials and determine what delegates were entitled to seats in the convention hall.

The stalwarts assert that the State central committee, acting as a committee on credentials, excluded from the convention many properly accredited delegates who were antagonistic to La Follette and substituted men favorable to him. The La Follette followers and the majority of the State central committee declare this assertion of the stalwarts to be untrue, and say that no properly accredited delegate was denied a seat and that the delegates who were finally admitted to participate in the convention were the only men from the contested districts entitled to the privilege.

When the State convention met the stalwarts withdrew in a body and held a convention of their own, nominating Samuel A. Cook. Both conventions named the same presidential electors. At the national convention in Chicago the stalwart delegates were seated. Then the stalwarts asked the Supreme Court to enjoin Secretary of State Houser from certifying the candidates named by the half-breed convention and placing their names on the Republican ticket. On this issue the decision was rendered.



The entire coal mining population of the world—that is, the miners—numbers about 2,069,500.

The death rate among miners from lung diseases is much higher than in any other occupation.

Cotton weavers in Japan are said to be paid 7d for an 11-hour day. Glass makers earn 4d for a 10-hour day.

The report of the secretary-treasurer of the Switchmen's Union of America shows that more than $300,000 has been paid out to members within the last three years.

New York building operatives have decided that deceased members of the unions shall be buried only in coffins made by union hands and bearing the union label.

There is now a movement on foot in Montreal as well as throughout the Dominion, to create a body with similar objects to the Civic Federation of the United States.

It is reported that there is a movement in Australia for a six-hour day, at the same wages as now paid for eight hours. This is said to be a remedy for the unemployed difficulty.

The United States Steel Corporation has planned to compensate its employes for suggestions that will increase the consumption or reduce the cost of manufacturing its products.

A student of the population of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania reports that there are 630,000 people inhabiting that region, of which 430,000 are foreign born. Of this latter number over 50,000 cannot read or write.

Trade unions in the United States are strongest in the manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. In these pursuits there are engaged 7,112,980. But the total of trades union membership amounts to only 35 per cent of this number.

Preliminary steps looking to the establishment of a free State employment bureau have been taken at Minneapolis, Minn. A measure providing for such a bureau will be drafted shortly, for presentation to the Legislature at its next session.

On the growth of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen the last year the following figures are given: Membership, July 1, 1903, 48,568; July 1, 1904, 54,434—a net increase of 5,866 the last fiscal year. Fifteen new lodges were organized in the last six months.

In the case of its 20,000 employes and the Republic Iron and Steel Company, at Ashtabula, Ohio, the board of arbitration, appointed to adjust the wage dispute, has decided upon a decrease ranging from 2 to 13 per cent. The skilled men will suffer the most.

The New Zealand Labor Court has fixed for shoemakers a minimum of 22½ cents an hour, forty-five hours to be a week's work, overtime over forty-seven hours to be paid time and a quarter. Preference of employment to unionists, and the percentage of boys employed to be one to four men.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor reports that of 1,032 unions making returns to headquarters to Aug. 1, having a membership of 85,450, the unemployed were 1.6 per cent. In the preceding month 1,891 organizations with a total membership of 80,822, reported 5.1 per cent of the membership without employment.

A new organization of mates, with nearly 400 members, is being perfected at Cleveland, Ohio, the movement having started at Buffalo. It will take the place of the defunct Masters and Pilots' Association. No captains will be included in the new organization.

William Abraham, member of the British Parliament for the Rhoddna Valley division of Glamorganshire, and J. Wignall, two prominent British labor leaders, have been elected by the Trades Union Congress recently in session in Leeds to represent the congress at the coming labor conference in this country.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

When Congress meets in December it will renew its consideration of a bill which provides that California return the Yosemite Valley to the United States government, so that it may be incorporated in the surrounding national park. The most notable national park is the Yellowstone, which was set apart by act of Congress in 1872; less widely known are two parks in southern California, the General Grant and the Sequoia, and the Mount Rainier Park in the State of Washington. There are also many forest reservations in which, for esthetic or economic reasons, the trees are protected from the ax of the woodman. Several beautiful regions, still under private ownership, have been proposed as worthy of government reservation, notably certain great groves of redwood in California, the Mount Washington range in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and a splendid section of the Appalachian Mountains. It is fitting that nature's greatest and most beautiful gifts should belong to the people as a whole, and the proposition to add the Yosemito Valley to the Yosemite National Park is in line with the general movement for national control of the great tracts of mountain, valley and forest.

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Desertions in the navy are increasing to such an extent as to give the naval authorities the gravest concern. No one is able to understand why there should be such illegal withdrawals of the men from the service. It is all the more surprising when it is considered that the payment and privileges of the enlisted men have been made as attractive as possible, and all for the purpose of creating contentment among the bluejackets. One reason given is that the punishment of the culprits who are apprehended is altogether inadequate and amounts to an easier existence than that of those who do their duty. The situation is so menacing that the authorities are devising some means of keeping the enlisted force up to its required strength.

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The government crop report for September was encouraging for all important crops except spring wheat. A shrinkage of 21.3 per cent in the average condition of that cereal during August was reported. This represents an estimated loss of 67,000,000 bushels, and brings the total for winter and spring growths down to 539,000,000 bushels, which is about 100,000,000 bushels less than last year's yield. Corn, on the other hand, although its condition fell off slightly in August, promises a harvest of 2,488,728,000 bushels, which is nearly 250,000,000 bushels more than last year's large crop. There is promise of an abundance of oats and minor cereals, and of hay, potato and other food and feeding crops.

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Colorado has an official snow inspector, the only officer of the kind in the country. His duty is to inspect the snow in the Rocky Mountains, and report its condition to the State Department of Irrigation. From his reports the officers of the department estimate the amount of water that will be available for irrigation purposes each year, as the streams are fed by the melting snows. The inspector is a trained mountaineer who spend five or six months at his work every year, going over trails known to no other white man, and feeding on raisins when no other food is available.

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The enlisted force of the navy is coming more and more largely from the great body of native-born American citizens. Last year the proportion of natives had risen to more than 90 per cent. In 1880 it was about 50 per cent. It is thought that the current fiscal year will see an advance to 95 per cent. The Army and Navy Journal notes the suggestive fact that most of the naval recruits nowadays come from the inland States, a naval officer mentioning with special commendation the recruits obtained from the farms of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

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Chief Engineer Wallace has been making estimates of the cost of the Panama canal work he has done with the result that he feels safe in asserting that the cost of the canal can be reduced greatly below the French figures through the employment of modern high-grade American machinery as a substitute for manual labor.

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Chicago lithographers are angry at the lack of orders for pictures of the candidates. Both parties are to blame. In recent Presidential campaigns $1,000,000 was expended with the craft in that city alone. This year the Republicans have spent less than $1,000 and the Democrats practically nothing.

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When the mint at Philadelphia was cleaned during the past summer the sweepings "boiled down" to two neat chunks of gold and silver. The floors had secreted nearly fifty thousand dollars' worth of dust, and the chimneys of the nineteen furnaces had stolen more than $20,000. Many people have picked up money that they have dropped on the floor, but very few recover what has "gone up in smoke."

THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, In Advance.

THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

The Democratic platform affirms that the business and commercial interests of the United States are "distracted by uncertainty" regarding the future. With them it is Roosevelt and Ruin; Parker and Prosperity! This is putting the cart before the horse. There are no visible signs of any distraction outside of the Democratic party. Bankers believe that money will be easy next year, and are willing to put it out at the rate of four per cent. Everywhere there is an increase of business, while stupendous preparations are being made to meet the future development and demands of the country. The city of New York is spending $15,000,000 on new piers and $60,000,000 on a bulkhead wall to accomodate future commerce. The foreign population of this country is sending back to Europe each year $50,000,000 to help their unfortunate kinsmen to come over, and every arriving steamship is crowded with immigrants. Great new packing houses are being built in the west, and new freight steamships for the carrying trade on the inland lakes have been contracted for. A thousand other facts like these might be mentioned, disproving the theory of "distraction".

The last "letter of acceptance" has been published, the venerable Ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia, bringing up the rear. He repeats the old Democratic story of a slight deficit in the Treasury; the danger of imperialism the desirability of arbitration; the growth of trusts under Republican rule, and the dreadful tariff. There is nothing new or exciting in all this. Mr. Davis says the times are "propitious for a change." Herein he reads the signs of the times stupidly. The political season is very favorable for a continuance of the same good clear Roosevelt weather which has prevailed for the past four years, and when that "killing frost" comes, on Nov. 8th, if there are any Democratic cabbage heads in the fields, they should be either covered up, or taken in.

A very curious reason is set forth by some of the Maryland Democrats for the hope that is in them of carrying that State next November. They say that the negro in that state "is much more saucy when the Republicans are in power than when the Democrats have control." They add that they feel that a certain "deference is due to the white race." During the Manassas maneuvers a white soldier from Georgia asked if the colored people in Washington took off their hats when they met a white man on the street? He had heard that they were "saucy," too, in the capital of the nation! Deference, politeness and politics appear to be badly mixed.

News comes that pupils are flocking by shoals into the colleges throughout the land. This is another vidence of the prosperity and confidence which everywhere prevails, as well as the belief that the future will offer unexampled opportunities for educated men and women. Yale university reports a registration of over 3,000 students, the largest number in its history. Wellesley has a new freshwoman class of 350 students; the Law school alone of the George Washington university in the Dist. of Columbia has over 550 students. Surely the country will have to grow fast, and is so growing, to make room for all these professional men and women.

Pastor Wagner has been preaching in Philadelphia on the "great sin of silence." He says strong men should speak. There is great peril in silence, he says. Beware of silent men. Speak out! All this with five hundred spell-binders on the stump, and the country ringing with speeches from one end to the other. Judge Parker is the only "silent man," according to Pastor Wagner, of whom one needs to be afraid, while President Roosevelt "speaks out in meeting" whenever the spirits move.

Carl Schurz, in his home at Lake George, has again been twanging his political lyre, and singing a most doleful song with a chorus of tariff, trusts and militarism. Evidently he has heard of Gen. Corbin and the recent big battles at Manasses. But the girl of this new Schurz opera is President Roosevelt, whom he regards as a man with a "naturally good heart joined to a lawless mind." This may be pretty bad, but there are "worser" things—a naturally bad heart joined to an idiotic mind.

Connecticut blue laws are rapidly making their way in the South. Last Sunday there was a remarkable enforcement of them in Lexington, Ky. No ice, milk, bread or tobacco was allowed to be sold, and young men found at their desks were hauled up before a justice of the peace and fined. Next Sunday it is proposed to stop all street cars, and turn off all the electric lights.

Mr. Thomas Taggart is very confident about New York. He says he knows what he is talking about. He is a wonderfully wise man, considering how far from home he is. Having captured New York, why not try and get a hold upon Indiana? He may not be so confident about his own state.

It is already known who two of President Roosevelt's Cabinet officers will be during his next term. He informed President Benj. Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, who recently dined at the White House, that John Hay had consented to remain Secretary of State. And it was long since decided that George H. Cortelyou will be the next Postmaster General.

Bee's Honey and Tar is different from all other remedies offered for the relief of cough, lung and bronchial troubles. It contains Antiseptic properties that destroy the germs, and Solvent properties that cut the phlegm, allowing it to be thrown off. Moves the bowels gently. Cures Croup, Whooping Cough and Colds in one night. Sold by Swan's drug store.

RETURN OF THE PRODIGAL.

Welcome Different From That of the Biblical Parable.

Old man Johnson had two sons. John was a steady, industrious young man, and worked every day in a bank. Tom was a wild fellow, who spent most of his time hanging around saloons and playing slot machines. One day, when the city council passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of slot machines, Tom made up his mind to quit the burg. So he asked his father for a piece of dough. The old man produced readily, and Tom went off in the direction of Idaho. For six months nothing was heard of the prodigal, and Johnson pere began to think that his younger had been crushed to death under the wheels of a freight train. John, in the meantime, plodded away in the bank, and had his salary raised $1 a month as a reward for his industry. Along about Christmas time there was a knock at the door of the Johnson home, and Tom was discovered leaning against the jamb, breathing heavily, as one might in the last stages of intoxication. The poor lad was thin and sallow, for, although he had filled his belly with the husks to be obtained outside Jap restaurants, he had not thrived. "Oh, father, Tom's come back," cried John. And old man Johnson fell upon Tom's neck and kicked him off the premises, saying that he could shift for himself, and that John would inherit all the estate. —Portland Oregonian.

Mizpah.

Go thou thy way, and I go mine,
Apart yet not afar,
Only a thin veil hangs between
The pathways where we are,
And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me."
This is my prayer.
He looks thy way, He looketh mine,
And keeps us near.

I know not where thy road may be,
Or which way mine shall be;
If mine will lead through parching sands,
And thine beside the sea;
Yet God keeps watch 'tween thee and me,
So never fear.
He holds my hand, He claspeth thine,
And keeps us near.

Should wealth and fame perchance be thine,
And my lot lonely be;
Or you be sad and sorrowful,
And glory be for me;
Yet "God keep watch 'tween thee and me."
Both be his care.
One arm round thee, and one round me,
Will keep us near.

I'll sigh sometimes to see thy face,
But since this may not be;
I'll leave thee to the care of Him
Who cares for thee and me.
"I'll keep you both beneath My wings."
This comforts, dear;
One wing o'er thee, and one o'er me,
So we are near.

And though our paths be separate,
And thy way is not mine,
Yet coming to the mercy-seat,
My soul shall meet with thine;
And "God keep watch 'tween thee and me."
I'll whisper there
He blesseth thee, He blesseth me,
And so we are near.
—Liverpool (Eng.) Mercury.

Women Sardine Curers.

Sardine curers in France are nearly all women, who sometimes work twenty hours out of the twenty-four. They are paid at the rate of thirty cents per 1,000 fish.

Fish Is Without Body.

A fish without a body, consisting merely of head and tail, is found off the coast of Essex, England. It is known locally as the "bull-rout."

The Ways of Women.

A woman laughs when she can and weeps when she will.—French Proverb.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Scott's Emulsion is the means of life and of the enjoyment of life of thousands of men, women and children.

To the men Scott's Emulsion gives the flesh and strength so necessary for the cure of consumption and the repairing of body losses from any wasting disease.

For women Scott's Emulsion does this and more. It is a most sustaining food and tonic for the special trials that women have to bear.

To children Scott's Emulsion gives food and strength for growth of flesh and bone and blood. For pale girls, for thin and sickly boys Scott's Emulsion is a great help.

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50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Good Reasons Why the Pending Measure Should Be Adopted—Would Benefit Whole State—Chicago in Great Need of It.

Every voter in Illinois should know that an amendment to the state constitution is pending. It is the duty of every voter to vote on every constitutional question submitted to the electors by the general assembly. This proposed amendment is unusual in that it applies only to one city in the state—Chicago. It is in reality an enabling act. If ratified it will lift certain constitutional restrictions from the legislature and enable that body to provide a special charter for the great city on the lake.

Chicago needs a new charter which will give the city broader powers in conducting its local government. Ever since the cities and villages act, provided by the constitution of 1870 went into effect Chicago has felt that the provisions of that act were too restrictive. The rapid growth of the city, its cosmopolitan character, its widely varied interests, and the problems in municipal government which these create have for years been a serious embarrassment. These restrictions have not been felt in other cities in the state, or, at least, they have not had any serious effect, but with Chicago the harm has been constantly increasing until the situation is almost critical.

Perhaps the most important feature of the constitution of 1870 is its prohibition upon all kinds of special legislation. There had been prior to that year a great deal of special legislation, much of which had been regarded as an abuse of the power of the legislature. This power the new constitution took away. It is now sought by the pending amendment to bestow that power upon the legislature to the limited extent of giving Chicago a charter adequate to its peculiar conditions and needs.

The necessity for such a special charter for that city is not a matter of speculation. It is not a recent demand. It is not advocated by any one party, or class, or interest. The people and the press of the city are united in the movement.

The movement is not new. Many efforts have been made in the same direction. More than a quarter of a century ago efforts were being made to get rid of the evils of township government in the city. It was found that this was impossible without abolishing the system in the whole of Cook county. To this the residents of the county outside of the city would not submit. They were satisfied with the operation of their local township governments, and the legislature would not deprive them of it. Chicago in its growth has spread over eight or nine townships. These town governments were superfluous and became notoriously corrupt as political rings. It was pretty largely the same with the justices of the peace and constables. This system of minor courts has been proven an excellent one in country districts and towns and villages. In Chicago it has proven a source of corruption and oppression, especially upon poorer litigants, which is the class that suffers most at its hands. Yet Chicago could do nothing to free herself from the system because the constitution is mandatory as to its application over the whole county. The oppression has resulted largely from the uniform jurisdiction of these minor courts over the whole county. Suits are brought against residents of the city and taken before justices in remote parts of the county and set for unreasonable hours. When the defendants appear the cases are continued, the object being to worry the defendants until they fail to appear, when judgments are obtained by default. This is going on constantly on a very large scale. Poor people are the main sufferers. Those of the foreign nationalities suffer the worst, and their ideas of American justice are poisoned thereby.

Under the amendment and new charter it is hoped to reform this abuse.

Then there are many taxing boards of the city. These are really governments within the government. Besides city, county and state there are seven townships wholly within the city, five park boards, school, library, sanitary district—all with tax levying powers—to the confusion not only of the levying of taxes, but to the economical and effective application of the revenues. Consolidation and simplification have long been demanded, and no one disputes that by such change of system the city would be greatly benefited.

It is not asserted that mere change of governmental system will do everything for Chicago. Able administration, the election by the people of honest officials, are indispensable, but under such a cumbersome and inadequate system as Chicago has at present there must be a minimum of results for the revenues raised and expended irrespective of the quality of the administration. The evils which it is aimed to eradicate under the proposed amendment and the new charter that will follow are of the kind that can not be wiped out in any other way.

The amendment itself changes no existing law. It does not empower the legislature to change any law for any part of the state outside of the city limits of Chicago. It can not change any law applying to that city to the detriment of the rest of the state. Under the provisions of the amendment the legislature can change the revenue system in Chicago as it applies to raising funds for corporate purposes, but it can not affect the state taxes. Chicago can not evade paying the same proportion of the state taxes as she pays now, nor is the movement intended to increase taxation in that city. It is expected to get better results from the revenues raised, and to make Chicago a cleaner, better governed, and a more up-to-date metropolis. The amendment requires a majority of all the votes cast at the November election. Every voter in the state should mark his special ballot in favor of this proposition.

AN ADMIRABLE CONSTITUTION

Some of the Provisions, and Their Sponsors—The Pending Amendment Advisable.

The effort which Chicago is making to secure an amendment to the constitution in order to get a new charter has created a little discussion as to the general adequacy of the present constitution. It has been in force thirty-four years, and five amendments to it have been adopted. The instrument has in fact been regarded by constitutional authorities as one of the best of any state in the Union. Since its adoption it has been copied very largely in the constitutions of the newer states. Colorado took it as a model. Some of its provisions have been complained of, notably those for minority representation and the restriction on special legislative acts. The chief advocate of the former was Joseph Medill, and of the latter W. F. Coolbaugh, both of Chicago. They are well remembered as two of the most able and fearless men in the convention. Mr. Medill's fame as an editor was world-wide, and for forty years he was a power in the state. Mr. Coolbaugh in his day was a great financier, who began his career in Iowa, subsequently engaging in banking in Chicago. Having observed the evils of special legislation in two states, he was very positive in his opposition to it, and carried his point in the convention. He was a man of strong convictions and great ability, but met with financial reverses in the panic of '73, and died by his own hand at the foot of the monument to Stephen A. Douglas in Chicago.

There were many other strong men in the convention, and their work stands the test today. It is not at all likely that another convention would improve upon it. It is a much safer and saner plan to amend a single article of the constitution occasionally where it is absolutely needed. No doubt the special charter for Chicago is a necessity to that city. The amendment now pending will enable the legislature to grant it. It will be good policy for the voters all over the state to mark their ballots for it.

PECULIAR KINDS OF JUSTICE

Some Which the Constitutional Amendment Will Cure.

Trade unionists all over the state are taking an interest in the pending constitutional amendment, which will enable the legislature to grant Chicago a new charter. Their interest lies mainly in the fact that working people in that city are the worst sufferers from the persecution that is practiced under the justice of the peace and constable system. The evils of that system, which are notorious, do not result entirely from the iniquity of the justices and police magistrates in the city. Jurisdiction is uniform throughout Cook county, and thousands of cases are brought against poor people of the city and taken before justices in remote parts of the county where they are set at unreasonable hours. Most of such cases are on claims that are extortionate or entirely unfounded. The object, of course, is to worry the defendant and get judgment by default. Hundreds of such cases are brought every month. Poor people practically have no redress as they are unable to fight the cases in the higher courts, and many of them are thus driven to mortgage their earnings with the loan sharks.

It is intended to change the system of minor courts under the pending amendment by creating district courts of somewhat larger jurisdiction in the city, and limiting the jurisdiction of justices of the county outside to their own territory. It is a plan that all labor organizations may well regard with favor.

VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENT

Present Constitutional Measures Interpreted by Attorney General Hamlin—A Safe Proposition.

All the county clerks in Illinois have received from Secretary of State James A. Rose the official statement of the constitutional amendment which will be on the special ballot of the November election. This statement includes a copy of the amendment and the interpretation of it by Attorney General Hamlin. Both the amendment and interpretation have been widely published throughout the state, and the construction placed on the amendment by the attorney general leaves no room for any suspicious voter to fear that there is something dangerous in it. It is in reality a simple proposition. If adopted it will enable the legislature to grant Chicago broader charter powers in managing her local affairs. It does not and can not relieve Chicago from any obligations to the state, and is not so intended. Before being adopted by the legislature the amendment was long and carefully considered by the judiciary committee of both house and senate, and it would be idle to suppose that if there had been anything lurking in it to the disadvantage of the state at large it would not have been detected.

A proposition that is endorsed in the platforms of the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition parties and strongly advocated by their campaign speakers can safely be voted for.

FURNITURE

NEW LINE OF PICTURE MOULDING JUST RECEIVED

Osmond's Furniture Store, ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

USE A-B Stove Polish
WORLD'S BEST
— LIQUID AND DRY —
Ayling Bros., 14 Haddon Av., Chicago

Love Afloat.

How tenderly the west folds in the day—
Like a fond lover with a crimson cheek;
We two would bid its beauty with us stay,
As promise of life's beauty that we seek.

Together, gliding o'er the sunset's wake,
Floating as on her voice, as glad she sings,
We hang between two heavens on the lake,
And, listening, I forget all meaner things.

There, in the prow, she sits, whom first I knew,
Just blushing into modest maidenhood,
Attained to woman's sweetest. And love grew
Within me, and the world and all was good.

Awhile in silence deep do we commune,
And not in words of sentences obscure;
When, each to each, our heartstrings are in tune,
Our thought-transference gives the meaning sure.

Eye glances meet, as birds in upper air,
A flash—a flutter, and two hearts are stirred;
Mere speech of love is reticent and rare,
But all the more sweet rapture when 'tis heard.

So we, and love, upon the silent lake,
See all before a hopeful, joyous dream;
O, may that dream continue when we wake
To real life, upon its rushing stream!

Jas. Taylor, of Kendallville, Ind., was seriously diseased with kidney and bladder trouble for 20 years. He tested every known remedy without much benefit, until he used Pineules. This new discovery cured him, and Mr. Taylor advises all persons suffering from kidney or bladder trouble to get a bottle of Pineules at once. Sold by Swan's drug store.

MOSE WAS LOSING MONEY.

Got Tired of Foolishness About Hurting His Feelings.

Daniel J. Sully, the cotton king, made a trip through the south, and when he came back he told a story of an old negro who had been working for a cotton planter time out of mind. One morning he came to his employer and said:

"I'se gwinter quit, boss."

"What's the matter, Mose?"

"Well, sah, yer manager, Mistah Winter, ain't kicked me in de last free mumfs."

"I ordered him not to kick you any more. I don't want anything like that around my place. I don't want any one to hurt your feelings, Mose."

"Ef I don' git any more kicks I'se goin' to quit. Ebery time Mistah Winter used ter kick and cuff me when he wuz mad he always git 'shamed of hisself and gimme a quarter. I'se done los' enuff money a'ready wid dis heah foolishness 'bout hurtin' ma feelin's."—Saturday Evening Post.

Dr. Dade's Little Liver Pills cure Liver ills. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Plowing by Dynamite.

At Pendleton, Ore., and on several farms in the eastern part of the state of Washington, dynamite is used to break up the "hard pan" stratum just underneath the surface. Good soil and moisture are under the "hard pan."

In the sagebrush and alkali regions this stratum of "hardpan" will not let the moisture come to the surface, nor can tree roots and alfalfa roots reach the moisture. So the surface is dry alkali, the mother of sagebrush and nothing else.

The dynamiters believe that by smashing this barren and rebellious stratum they can make the moisture come up and the roots go down. Crops have been planted over a considerable tract of dynamited ground. In the fall we shall know how good a farmer dynamite is.—Everybody's.

Columbus Brought Watermelon.

It is customary to praise Christopher Columbus for many noble characteristics, to say nothing of his far-seeing intelligence, but the south owes him a special debt of gratitude for the prescience that led him to bring the watermelon to America when he first came, says the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The first watermelon seeds were turned loose to hustle for themselves on San Salvador island and thence the hungry Spaniards took them to Florida. When once the succulent melon was started in America it took care of itself in the struggle for existence. It was certainly doing a big business in Georgia before a certain Oglethorpe put in his appearance.

Children Early Learn to Walk.

Nearly ten per cent. of children learn to walk by the time they are 10 months old.

Pinesalve acts like a poultice. Sold by Swan's drug store.



$1.00
PURCHASES A $3.00 PEN

THE CELTRIC
Model 2
FOUNTAIN PEN

is constructed strictly on merit, and is equal, if not superior to any $3.00 pen on the market to-day. It is richly chased, writes fluently and is guaranteed not to leak.

$1.00

is a small sum to invest in a high grade Fountain Pen which with ordinary care will last a lifetime.

OUR GUARANTEE:
The Pen is Solid Gold, guaranteed finest grade 14k. Holder is made of the best quality rubber in four parts.

SENT PREPAID
upon receipt of $1.00 to any address in the United States and Canada. If upon examination you are not entirely satisfied or you do not think the pen is worth $3.00, return it to us and we will cheerfully refund the money.

ORDER TO-DAY
and name the paper you saw this advertisement in.

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F. HENRY YORKE, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Special Attention to Women, Children and Nasal Catarrh.
OFFICE HOURS: 8:00 to 10:00 a. m. 2:00 to 9:00 p. m
Phone 201.

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112 Genesee St, Waukegan, Ill

T. N. DONNELLY & CO.
Loan and Diamond Brokers
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DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay he regular stores. Dec 19 01 y1

Dr. F. H. Swartz,
DENTIST
Office on Lake street Tel. 303.
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Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.
Remember Dr. Barber makes a specialty of the Eye.
Olcott House, Main St., Antioch.

E. V. ORVIS,
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PRACTICE ALL COURTS.
FRANK B. ORVIS,
INSURANCE.
Offices: Waukegan. Phone 1201. Spring Grove.

JOHN J. McDOUGALL,
Veterinay Surgeon
Antioch, Illinois.
Colts Castrated at the old-time price of $1.00 each.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Home Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Mrs. Ralph Farriman visited her parents last week.

Miss Dora Farber, of Chicago, is visiting her sister Mrs. J. J. McMahon.

Miss Martha Richards spent Sunday at home.

Miss Gertrude Miller and sister Hattie were in Antioch Sunday.

Miss Lillian McMahon spent Monday in Chicago.

Mr. James MacLean has moved his family to Spring Grove.

Mr. Horace Nelson was home over Sunday.

Mrs. Awbinger, of Loon Lake, was in Lake Villa last week.

Miss Lillian McMahon and Miss Philippine Dix were seen in Antioch on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Rowling were in Grayslake last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John McMahon spent last Thursday in Chicago.

Mrs. Cora Hamlin was an Antioch caller last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Atwell were in Grayslake last Wednesday.

Mrs. George Farrow has gone to Evanston for the winter.

Mr. P. M. Lund was in Chicago last Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Danniels and Mr. and Mrs. W. Gresimer were in Antioch last week.

Mrs. H. Hendricks, of Ingleside, spent last Friday with her people, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Sherwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hamlin are taking in the sights of the St. Louis Fair this week; also Mr. and Mrs. W. Barnstable.

Miss Linda Richards and sister Stella were visiting the Allendale people last week.

The Angola Cemetery Society will meet Tuesday, October 18, with Mrs. Charlotte Cribb. Members will please take notice and be present. Cora Hamlin, Secretary.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

The sentence in the Plonien and Wilkenson case will be given on Saturday.

Mrs. Ed. Adams visited over Sunday with her mother in Chicago.

Mrs. Carter, of Janesville, spent the first of the week with Mrs. Garwood.

The Republican rally on Saturday evening was well attended.

Mrs. F. Wilbur spent Thursday and Friday with her sister in Waukegan.

Mrs. Lewis Sherman and daughter of Stockton, Wis., are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Recoff have moved in the rooms over Pester's blacksmith shop.

Mr. and Mrs. A. White of Waukegan visited over Sunday with their son G. D. White.

Mr. Petercort will begin excavating soon for a new residence on the lot recently purchased of F. Keubker.

A number from here intend attending the S. S. Convention at Libertyville Thursday and Friday.

Rev. John Adams, of Iowa, visited over Sunday with his brother, Emery Adams and family.

On Oct. 7 a baby boy came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hook, Jr., and on Monday of this week a boy came to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Matthews.

Mrs. F. C. Wilbur, Mrs. Wheelock, Mrs. W. B. Higley and Mrs. Emma Harvey served supper to a large crowd at the Church Aid. This society is planing for a chicken pie supper to be given in the near future.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Lottie Hoffman is on the sick list.

Earnest White has returned from the wilds of Dakota.

Mrs. Lawrence is visiting her sister Mrs. Low, of Waukegan.

Mrs. Clark is having a monument put up the cemetery; also Peter Strang.

Mabel Adams is visiting with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Pantall.

Mr. Arthur Spafford and family are visiting with his mother, Mrs. Spafford.

Miss Millspaugh, of Connecticut, is visiting with Mrs. F. T. Lee.

C. E. Topic, Oct. 16—The power of personal influence. John 1:35 3-9.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gallagher are rejoicing over the arrival of twin girls, born Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Taylor's little child has been quite sick but at present a little better.

While shingling the roof of John Bonner's barn last Wednesday morning the staging broke and two of the men fell. Fred Haddle escaped without injury, but a Dane from Summers' had his wrist broke.

Tartar Alphabet.

The Tartar alphabet contains 202 letters, being the longest in the world.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mr. A. L. Burgess spent Monday in Kenosha.

Mr. Rowbottom was in Kenosha on business last Thursday.

Mr. E. Moore has been in Chicago for the last week.

Mr. H. B. Gaines moved into his new house last week.

Miss Brosia Williams went to Kenosha last Thursday.

Miss Emma Castle spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents.

Will Bacon and Mrs. Castle went to Kenosha on business last Friday.

Mrs. Eliza Richtmyer who a short time ago had a stroke of paralysis, is some better.

The ladies of the M. E. church were busy Monday and Tuesday cleaning the church.

On Thursday night Rev. Merica, financial representative of Lawrence University, will give a lecture in the M. E. church.

Mr. A. M. Worth returned from Genoa Junction Sunday, where he has been at work on Fred Gleason's house.

Mr. O. L. Stonebreaker and granddaughter were in Milwaukee for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanard and family, of Racine, moved to Bristol on Saturday last. Mr. Stanard is a traveling salesman.

Miss Mae Sanborn was in Bristol Saturday and Sunday, visiting her aunt, Miss Cotting.

Fred Leonard's new house is nearly completed. He expects to occupy it in a few weeks.

Considerable excitement was aroused in Bristol last Tuesday evening when Steve Nolan was struck by a train. He was standing on the depot platform as the train went by. In some way he lost his balance and fell so that he was struck by a car. In consequence he sustained severe injuries about the face.

WOMAN LEADER OF REBELS.

Macedonia Insurgents Fight Fiercely Behind Female Captain.

Although it is by no means uncommon to find Bulgarian women fighting side by side with their husbands in the fierce Macedonian struggle, up to the present no organized band has recognized a woman as its chief. The last band of fifteen men leaving Petritch, in Bulgaria, was, however, led by a woman named Doskalitza, whose fierce fanaticism has made her the terror of the district which she haunts.

She recently attacked the Greek village of Gumeniza, and set fire to four houses whose owners had gone over to the Exarchate. As a Greek woman in one of these houses rushed forth and cursed her, Doskalitza stabbed her to the heart.

A certain halo of romance hangs over this masculine heroine. She is said to be a member of a distinguished Dubnitza family, and was formerly betrothed to a Bulgarian officer who fell fighting at the head of his Komitadjis, with Turkish soldiers, at Monastir. With his dying breath he implored his fiancee to avenge his death. Upon receiving the message Doskalitza bought weapons, armed fifteen men of the neighborhood, and departed for Macedonia. The authorities have offered a reward of ten Turkish pounds for her head.

You cannot cure piles by external application. Any remedy to be effective must be applied inside, right at the seat of the trouble. ManZan is put up in a collapsible tube, with a nozzle, so that it reaches inside and applies the remedy where it is most needed. ManZan strengthens the blood vessels and nerves so that piles are impossible. ManZan relieves the pain almost instantly, heals, soothes, cools and cures. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Finest Ostrich Feathers.

The finest ostrich feathers are produced in Abyssinia.

Apes on Rock of Gibraltar.

There are now, as nearly as can be counted, 130 apes on the Rock of Gibraltar.

Seventy Students

Are now at Work at the

College of Commerce

DO YOU WANT TO SEE OUR HANDSOME CATALOG?

OTIS L. TRENARY, Principal.

Kenosha, - Wisconsin

TREVOR, WIS.

Arthur Parks left for Clark county, Wis., Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Booth spent Saturday at Geo. Booths.

Mrs. Henry Lubano, visited relatives and friends Thursday.

Mr. Montgomery was a Chicago passenger Tuesday morning.

Mrs. John Conrad spent Thursday with her sister Mrs. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart are entertaining their daughter, Mrs. Douglas and family from Milwaukee.

A goodly number attended the Ladies Aid society Thursday, which was held at Mrs. Van Wormers.

The Liberty Cemetery Helpers will meet with Mrs. Cass and Frank Stewart, at the home of the former, Tuesday, October 18. Visitors always welcome.

A new theory that is proving successful in the cure of Coughs, Lung and Bronchial affections is offered in Bee's Laxative Honey and Tar. This remedy cuts the mucus, heals the membranous lining of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes; wards off Pneumonia and strengthens the system generally. Croup and Whooping Cough disappear before its use as snow before the sunshine of Spring. It's pleasant. Sold by Swan's drug store.

ARSENIC TO POISON TREES.

Simple Matter to Get Rid of Unwelcome Foliage.

A gardener discovered the fact recently that trees are often sent to an untimely death by poison, usually arsenic. The reason for this does not appear until one hears the man's explanation. Suppose a man has rented a house which has too much shade, the law will not allow him to have one or more of the trees cut down without the consent or the owner. As it often happens that tenants and landlords hold different views on the subject of shade the trees remain as a bone of contention. It is then that the gardener is called to administer a dose of poison, for when a tree is dead the tenant may have it removed. Five cents' worth of arsenic is sufficient to kill a large tree. A hole is made in the trunk, the arsenic dropped in, and nature does the rest. It never fails.

That awful grinding, stabbing pain in the back is from the kidneys. A dose of Pineules will cure it over night. Pineules is a new discovery put up in a new way. A delightful remedy and specific for all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Sold by Swan's drug store.

Hopeless!

A well-known Baltimore society man was recently spending a few days with his wife at Atlantic City, and in connection with his visit he tells the following story: When he seated himself in the dining room on the evening of his arrival he discovered that he could not read the menu, as he had left his glasses in his room, and his eyes were useless without them. When he passed it to his wife she exclaimed that she was in the same predicament. At a loss to know what to do, the gentleman called the waiter to him, and, pointing to the menu, said:

"Read that to me and I will give you a dollar."

Quick as a flash the waiter replied: "'Scuse me boss, but I ain't had much ejication maself!"

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.



It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton N. Y., on every bottle.

TRADE WINNERS AT WILLIAMS BROTHERS

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

Breakfast Blend Coffee 20c.
Choice Mocha & Java Coffee 25c.
Williams Bros. Best Flour. Pillsbury's Best Flour.
Best Full Cream Cheese in the U. S. A.
Nails and Field Fencing at Lowest Price in Years.
Fall and Winter Dry Goods now Arriving Daily.
Selz's Shoes.
Closing Out Sale Gents $1.00 Shirts at 50c.

BLACK-DRAUGHT STOCK & POULTRY MEDICINE

This great stock medicine is a money saver for stock raisers. It is a medicine, not a cheap food or condition powder. Though put up in coarser form than Thedford's Black-Draught, renowned for the cure of the digestion troubles of persons, it has the same qualities of invigorating digestion, stirring up the torpid liver and loosening the constipated bowels for all stock and poultry. It is carefully prepared and its action is so healthful that stock grow and thrive with an occasional dose in their food. It cures hog cholera and makes hogs grow fat. It cures chicken cholera and roup and makes hens lay. It cures constipation, distemper and colds in horses, murrain in cattle, and makes a draught animal do more work for the food consumed. It gives animals and fowls of all kinds new life. Every farmer and raiser should certainly give it a trial.

It costs 25c. a can and saves ten times its price in profit.

Pittsburg, Kas., March 25, 1904.

I have been using your Black-Draught Stock and Poultry Medicine on my stock for some time. I have used all kinds of stock food but I have found that yours is the best for my purpose.

J. S. HASSON.

BEE'S Laxative HONEY AND TAR

An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Cures Coughs, Strengthens the Lungs and Gently Moves the Bowels.

Pleasant to the taste and good alike for Young and Old.

PREPARED BY

Pineule Medicine Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

Sold at Swan's Drug Store.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS and COLDS. Price 50c & $1.00. Free Trial.

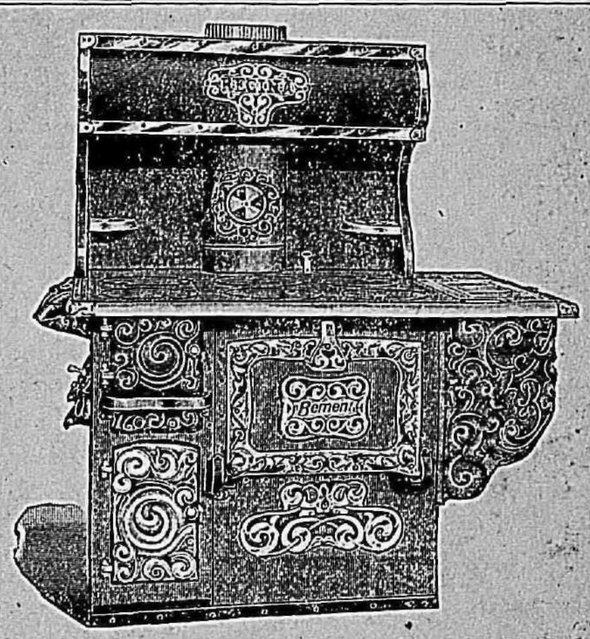
Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

I DON'T KEEP FURNITURE

I sell it. Why? Because I give you better goods for less money. And I still have a few bargains in Shoes left from the Hegeman stock at 25 cents on the dollar.

L. B. GRICE, ANTIOCH, ILL.

Ranges and Parlor Stoves



We have just added a fine line of RANGES and PARLOR STOVES of the Bement make, Detroit, Mch.

AND THE PRICES ARE RIGHT.

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HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer

Makes the hair grow long and heavy, and keeps it soft and glossy. Stops falling hair and cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair. Sold for fifty years.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send $1.00 to R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

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Licensed Embalmer

Licensed by the State Board of Health

R. W. Churchill,

Attorney-at-Law

Grayslake, Ill.

The Sea Scourge

CHAPTER XVIII.—(Continued.)

"There is another estate further up the river, I believe?" resumed Fox.

"Yes," answered Marl; "there is one ten miles up, owned by Lopez Garonne. I say ten miles up—I mean his boundary is there. His dwelling is over fifteen miles."

"I thought I should go up there."

Laroon would have asked more questions, but at this juncture the meal was prepared and the guest moved to the table.

The pirate captain had noticed not only some peculiarities in the voice and face of his guest, but the effect that had been produced on Paul. He had seen it all, even to a look which Mary herself gave the newcomer. After the man had taken his seat at the table, Laroon commenced to pace up and down the room, and when he was where he could look upon his guest's face, he did so most keenly. At length he stopped in his walk and beckoned for Paul to follow him, at the same time taking a lighted candle from the mantel and leaving the room.

Just as the youth closed the door after him the guest had finished his repast, and with a quick, decided movement, he arose and moved close to Mary's side. The maiden did not shrink from him nor shudder, for there was something so naturally kind in his countenance, and then he wore such an appearance of modesty and goodness that she felt rather drawn toward him by some inward force.

"You are a child of Mr. Laroon?" he said, inquiringly, as he sat down by her side.

"I am—am—yes, I suppose a ward," the maiden answered, with some embarrassment.

"But not a very happy one, I should say," remarked the man, at the same time placing his hand upon her shoulder.

"I have been sick, sir," said Mary, feeling sure that he alluded to her looks.

"Ah; a physical, bodily ailment? Then your mind is well. In spirit and soul you are at peace."

Mary started and gazed fixedly into ...) man's face. There was something like a smile upon it, but it was a very sad and melancholy one.

"Mayhap I know not your meaning," she at length murmured. She could not feel offended with him, for his very look and tone forbade it.

The guest cast his eyes about the room, as if to assure himself that they two were alone together, and then said:

"I have been informed of some circumstances which led me to suppose that you were not very happy here. Have I been informed correctly?"

Mary burst into tears. The question touched upon a spring that opened every wound afresh.

The stranger drew one of her small, white hands within his own, and then he drew her head upon his bosom. It was a very strange movement, but Mary did not resist it. No, she pillowed her head there as though it were her home, nor did she seem to think that he was a stranger who thus supported her.

"Weep not now, my child," he said, in tones as sweet as a mother's voice. "If the pi—captain should return and find you thus, he would wonder at it."

"And do you know, then, my guardian's character?" asked Mary, raising her head quickly, and speaking earnestly.

"I do know Marl Laroon well, and I know his business. But let that drop where it is. I can perhaps help you."

"And you have known me before?" uttered Mary, half imploringly.

"Not exactly; but I think I have known those who did once know you. I promised a person that if ever I came across you, I would help you if it lay in my power, and I suppose I must now keep my promise."

"What do you know of me or mine? Oh, tell me if you can!"

"——sh! Here comes Laroon, I know nothing that would benefit you now to know. But take hope. I must leave you in the morning, but I shall return. I have come all the way here only to help you, and I tell you thus early of my mission that you may have more to hope for. Be careful now, and do not let him see that you have learned anything. All may depend upon your secrecy and care."

And so saying, he resumed his seat, awaiting the appearance of Laroon.

CHAPTER XIX.

When Laroon called Paul out from the room where the guest was eating, he went at once to a private apartment, and closed the door. Paul wondered what all this meant, for the pirate showed by his countenance that he had some purpose in it. After they had gained this place, Marl walked up and down the room several times before he spoke, and during that time he seemed to be in nervous thought.

"Paul," he said at length, stopping in front of the wondering youth, "you have noticed that man who is now in the room we have just left?"

"Yes," returned the youth, looking up with an expression of curiosity.

"Do you think you have ever seen him before?" resumed the captain, carefully. "Is there not something familiar about his face and voice?"

"There is, certainly," returned Paul, after a moment's thought. "There is something about him that calls up a recollection in my mind, but it has no form or feature. But why should you ask me?"

"Because I thought you might possibly help me out with the puzzle."

"But who do you think he is?"

Laroon did not answer this question at once, for it evidently took him unprepared; but he soon surmounted the difficulty and said:

"Ah, I do now remember a Mr. Fox who lived close by your father's; I think that must be it."

"That would seem the most reasonable to me," added Paul, "for if I had ever seen him before it must be as you suggest."

"That's it," resumed Laroon, starting across the room. "That's it," he repeated, as he came back. "You may return now."

Paul left the room, and as soon as he was gone the pirate captain commenced to pace the floor.

"It may be all accident—his coming here. But he will know us—he will know us, unless I am mistaken in the man. But I will make myself sure. I can do that, at all events."

As he spoke thus, his countenance brightened, and soon afterwards he rejoined his guest.

But there was one other person in that room who watched the countenances of all with more than ordinary interest, and who surely did so to some effect if the changes of her own face could have been seen. This was Otehewa. She had slipped into the room unperceived by all save Mary, when the guest's supper had been brought in; and when he revealed his business to Mary, she had been so far behind the projection of the jamb of the fireplace that he did not notice her. She had heard all, and she had seen all; but most particularly now did she watch the movements of Marl Laroon, for she read his thoughts in his looks. Only Mary knew the girl, and even she did not know all her wondrous powers of perception and ingenuity. So Marl Laroon's secret thoughts were not his own, and even a mystic form that floated in the stranger guest's soul was not his alone. Into his soul the girl had probed with her strange wand, and she read that night a new and holy truth.

At length the hour grew late, and the stranger asked for rest. Old Hagar was sent out to conduct him to his room, and in this Otehewa read a warning which others saw not. James Fox arose, and having bid the company good-night, he followed the old woman from the room. It was late for Mary to be up, and she and Otehewa also left. Paul had nothing now to detain him, and he, too, sought his own room. And Marl Laroon was left alone. He gazed about him, and a shudder crept through his frame.

"Why did he come?"

So spoke the dark man to himself, and then he walked away into the darkness, and back again. Then he stood still and repeated the question. He gazed about him, and he saw the dim specters floating about in the dim corners of the room. They were men and women whom he had murdered. And he saw another specter—and he covered his face with his hands. Soon he started up, and his fists were clenched, and with the right one he smote his breast.

"Why did he come?"

And as the words echoed through the high place an answer seemed to come back:

"Vengeance!"

And again the sweat stood cold and heavy upon the dark man's brow. He saw two children—two laughing, prattling, gleesome children—and he remembered that cold, wet, cheerless day when he fled with them to Boston. He remembered the Cross-Hands Inn, and the night he spent there. He remembered when he went up to his bed that night—how he saw the children asleep—the boy with a stern, sorrowful face, and the girl with a calm, confiding smile. He remembered how that tiny white arm was thrown over the boy's neck, and how the boy's hand rested protectingly upon her shoulder.

And Marl Laroon is an old man—old, at least, in crime and trials. Only forty years have passed to his debt in the great life book, but see how laden with accounts those years are! See the lines of silver already in his hair, and the lines of woe already on his brow. And Marl Laroon thinks of those children now, as they have just left him, and for the moment a softer shade rests upon his dark face. Not once in all these years has that boy done him harm by word or deed—and not once in all the while has the girl given him cause for complaint, until the past few days. He sees them the only pure things he has about him, and they would flee from him. Why is it so? Too well he knows. But the thought comes to his mind, and he speaks again to himself:

"She shall be mine!"

Then he starts away again and penetrates the gloom, and when he turns even the lamp itself has changed to a specter, for it is gone, and a hideous-looking object has taken its place. He starts back and clasps his hands in fear, for his mind is not with present things, and he stops not to reason. But soon he sees the lamp again, and the specter has passed away, but not from sight, for it has only moved from before the light and now stands before the smoldering fire.

"Who's there?" he gasps.

"Hagar," is the response.

And the pirate is himself again, for now another incarnate demon is with him to combat with the dwellers of the unseen world.

"Where did you put our guest?" asked Marl, approaching the woman.

"In the turret chamber."

"And did you nothing more?"

"He asked for water. I gave it him. He will sleep more soundly than he would if he had drank not."

"But not to danger?"

"No; only for the night. I doubt if he feels it beyond the rising of the sun."

"Good Hagar, thou art a very jewel. What shall I pay thee? As much as you want. Come to me on my wedding day. No—hold. On the day after."

"And I shall have gold?"

"Plenty."

With this assurance the old black hag went away, and Marl Laroon was once more alone. He looked at his watch, and it wanted yet an hour of midnight. Midnight was with him a charmed hour, and he loved to work at that mystic period between two days.

CHAPTER XX.

The turret chamber was so called from being situated below one of the turrets of the building, the other turret being raised upon the center, and consequently over the hall. This chamber was in the southwest corner of the building and overlooked the stream that ran through the yard. In this chamber the stranger guest was put to sleep. There were two doors leading from it, and these he locked before he retired.

It was midnight, and the man slept soundly. He heard no noise—no sound disturbed him. Upon that side of the room near the bed a secret door was opened. It was a door which no stranger could ever have discovered, for it was only one broad panel made to swing back. This panel opened, and Marl Laroon entered the room in his stocking feet. He stood when he first entered, until he heard a low, deep, regular breathing of one in sound sleep, and then he approached the bed. He moved to the head of it, and carefully held up a pocket lantern so that its rays should not fall upon the face. Then he worked down the coverlid and sheet, working as carefully as a mother would handle her sick infant. Then he opened the shirt at its bosom, and soon the broad, full breast was exposed, and there was a deep, heavy scar there, running from the upper point of the collar bone to the center breast. A single instant the pirate looked at the scar, and then he put back the clothing he had removed. He stopped not to examine anything else, but stealthily he glided away from the place, and noiselessly closed the panel after him.

"I knew him at first," he muttered to himself, after he had gained the hall. "Why did he come?"

One long hour the captain walked up and down the wide hall, with the lantern in his hand. Then he went out into the court, and crossed over to the low building against the wall where the male slaves slept. He entered here and awoke a slave named Warda.

"Warda," whispered Marl, "come with me."

The slave threw a blanket over his shoulders, and followed his master out into the court. The rain had ceased falling, and the clouds were fast rolling off, but yet the air was chilly, and the pirate captain entered the building he had left, and pursued his way to the apartment where he had received his guest the night before.

Marl Laroon did not dream that his movements were all watched. He did not see the dark, slight figure that hung upon his steps like a shadow. When he entered the great drawing room he did not notice that through another door a dim figure floated and lay concealed beneath a wide ottoman.

"Warda," commenced Marl, as soon as the door was closed behind him, "did you see the stranger who came here last night?"

"No, master."

"A stranger did come, and he sleeps now in the turret chamber. I think he will leave here to-morrow for the estate of Lopez Garonne. If he does I shall send you to show him the way. Before he reaches Garonne's I would like to have him turn off and visit that place from which man never came back. Do you understand me now?"

"I am sure that you want the man killed."

"Exactly, Warda. And I want it done without mistake. Now, mark me; do this faithfully, and you shall have Otehewa for your wife."

The man clasped his hands with a savage joy, but they fell to his side in a moment more, and in a tone of doubt he said:

"But the young missus won't let me have her."

"As soon as the young mistress is my wife the maid shall be yours; and that will be very soon. Do this for me, faithfully and surely, without a third person's knowing it, and Otehewa shall be yours as I live."

"I'll kill a thousand enemies for you at that price," uttered Warda, with sparkling eyes of vengeful joy.

Long had Warda loved the bright-eyed maid of the Muyscas, but she would not yet be his, for she loved him not, and to protect herself from his importunities she had persuaded Mary to forbid him ever again to molest her maid with his propositions of love. Laroon knew all this, and though Warda would have obeyed him without such reward, yet he knew that such a course would ensure more complete success.

"What weapon will you take?" asked the pirate.

"I'll carry all three," answered the Indian, "the sword, the knife and the pistol; and I'll use what comes handiest. I can perhaps put a pistol to his head and finish him quickest. But he shall die before he reaches Lopez Garonne's. I'll take him in the ravine beyond the bluffs. Nobody will hear a pistol there, and I can throw the body down among the rocks, and it'll be eaten up in a few days."

"Then it is all understood," said Marl. "Now remember; when the stranger—Mr. Fox—is ready to set out, I shall send you with him as his guide. You know the rest."

And so the master and the slave separated, and the master went now to seek his rest. Otehewa crawled out from beneath the ottoman, and having assured herself that the pirate's work for the night was done, she, too, went away to sleep.

(To be continued.)

"Po' Li'l Ram!"

A ram, famous in a West Virginia village for its propensity to butt, was enraged one morning, says the Philadelphia Press, to discover Uncle Billy, an aged darky, asleep in the pasture. Uncle Billy sat with his head bowed low and his bald spot shining in the sun. The ram eyed it from a distance. Uncle Billy nodded, and the bald spot of his head bade defiance.

The ram stood up and waved a challenge with its horns. Uncle Billy nodded in acceptance. With a sharp "Ba-a-a-a-a!" the ram charged and launched itself like a catapult at the offending pate.

A little later it picked itself up from the ground and wandered away to the farthest side of the pasture to ruminate over the collision. Uncle Billy looked up drowsily.

"Po' li'l' ram!" he murmured. "He done wandered f'om de fold and foun' sorrow and tribulation!"

Counting a Hen's Feathers.

A very unique feather guessing contest was recently conducted by a prominent company manufacturing feed for poultry. Five hundred dollars in prizes was offered for best estimates or guesses as to the number of feathers on a hen. The first prize was $100.

Thousands of guesses were received, including some very amusing ones. One party, who was probably looking for some "catch" scheme, estimated "none at all." Many estimates in the hundreds of thousands were received, several in the millions, the highest estimate being 600,000,017. The correct number was found to be 8,120. The company says: "We feel a pardonable pride in having contributed to poultry science an item of information actually new."—St. Nicholas.

It is getting the kite on a string that makes it soar.

MARKS A CHURCH EPOCH.

Convention of the Protestant Episcopalians in Boston.

Leading churchmen from all over the world assembled in the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States in Boston. The important problems solved in this notable gathering, the far-reaching actions taken, will no doubt serve to mark this event as an epoch in church history. An interesting international character was given to the gathering owing to the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, it being the first time that a primate of all England has attended a conclave of the American church.

The opening service was held in Trinity church, made famous by the late Bishop Phillips Brooks, the sermon being preached by the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the provisional program was included a plan for business and other important meetings for every day of the triennial session. Fully 15,000 Episcopalians made this convention a memorable one, and a fund of $20,000 was raised for the entertainment of the visitors. Bishop Lawrence gave a great reception at his home on Commonwealth avenue, and the usual visits to the historic spots about the city were made.

The matter of changing the name of the church was reopened by the report of a committee, headed by Bishop Tuttle of St. Louis, which reported that it is inexpedient to change the name at this time, the diocesan conventions having declared against it by a vote of 1,101 to 690. Some of the delegates, however, urged a consideration of the proposition on the floor of the convention. Appeals and legislation for the good of the church in general developed numerous suggestions and much argument.

The social functions in connection with the convention were numerous and brilliant, the leading society women of Boston having planned a number of receptions and other gatherings, at which the visitors were the special guests.

SAYS GIRL KILLED HERSELF.

Brother Declares Minnie Harmening Committed Suicide by Hanging.

From the confession of John Harmening, brother of Minnie Harmening, a 17-year-old girl, who was believed to have been murdered in the barn at her father's farm near Palatine, Ill., it would seem that the girl had ended her own life by hanging from a beam in the barn.

The boy, who is 20 years old, told his father that when he and the two younger children returned to the barn from the field they found the girl hanging from a beam by a rope, dead. Fearing the father would "feel bad" if he knew his daughter had committed suicide, they took the body down, he said, hid the rope and told the story which led to the theory that she had been murdered. To substantiate the story the boy went to the loft of the barn and produced the rope with which he asserted his sister killed herself.

The story of the boy surprised the villagers and neighboring farmers. The father would not believe that the girl had hanged herself. Several did not hesitate to say they believed the girl was murdered and then hanged to the rafter in the position in which her brother said he found her.

On Thursday the coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the girl had committed suicide. The father, however, persists in his belief that she was murdered.



Women will cast the heaviest vote known in history this year in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming.

Timothy Sullivan of New Haven has been nominated for Governor by the Connecticut Socialist Labor party.

Carl Schurz devotes the greater part of a long campaign letter to a detraction of Roosevelt, whom he deems dangerous as President.

The rulings of the Supreme Court for the La Follette faction, it is claimed by some, raises new doubts as to the outcome of the election in November.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin replies to recent charges contained in a magazine article, defending the purity of the Legislature and calling on his accuser for proof.

David B. Hill, in a speech in Albany, attacked President Roosevelt's course in the Panama treaty as "lawless," and declared that the Chicago convention did not uphold it.

United States Senator-elect Isidor Rayner of Maryland, in a speech in a Democratic rally in Baltimore, called President Roosevelt a man of war and Alton B. Parker a man of peace.

Norman E. Mack, member of the Democratic national committee for New York, predicts a majority of from 75,000 to 100,000 in that State for the Democratic national and State tickets.

Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, in an address in Milwaukee, attacked Gov. La Follette for alleged interference in nominations and said the court decision in the factional fight does not beat the "stalwarts."

Walter Wellman relates an interview with Senator Bacon of Georgia, who says the people of the South consider themselves under a political ostracism because their solid Democratic strength is overcome constantly by the Republicans of the North.

Political candidates in America are the property of their constituents, and they have to submit to close scrutiny. A candidate for Governor in a Western State, where the real political issues this year are important and engrossing, has received from a voter a "quiz" as to his soundness on the question of infant baptism. A more particular voter sent the candidate a list of thirty-six questions, not only concerning his past life, but in regard to his future career. The white light that blazes round a throne is not so disconcerting as the searchlight which seeks a man out in his back parlor.



In feeding dusty hay, shake well and dampen before feeding.

In nearly all cases it will be found best to continue the cultivation of the corn until it can be considered made.

Every careful experiment has shown that the gain is greater in proportion to food consumed in the young animal than in the older ones.

The system of farming is best which markets the products of the farm in the most compact form and leaves the greatest amount of fertilizer behind.

The indications are that potatoes will be plentiful this year. The acreage is said to be larger than last year and the conditions for growth have been most favorable.

To avoid roup troubles among the fowls, be sure that their roosting places are dry and that drafts are avoided. Nothing tells so quickly on the health of the fowls as drafts and dampness, and if allowed, disease is sure to follow.

Some men are always watching a neighbor for fear they will be cheated, but they never think to cast their eyes towards the cow barn where there may be several cows that are cheating them all the time. Keep an eye out for the cow, horse or sheep that is a cheat.

An ounce of copperas dissolved in two gallons of warm water, sprinkled once a week in the yards and over the floors and walls of the poultry-house is not only a disinfectant, purifying the air and preventing disease, but is also an excellent preventive against vermin.

Bees are profitable because they gather up and store up that which would be entirely lost without their aid. They work in places that are rarely seen, and the fence corners and neglected spots are often valuable fields for them. They cost so little to feed that what is secured from them is practically all profit.

One man writes that his hogs are so high-toned that they will not eat Ben Davis apples and he argues from that standpoint that they are not good. Let him try his hogs with tomatoes or melons, or even a piece of tobacco out of his pouch and he may learn something to his advantage. The Ben Davis is not one-half so bad as some eastern man would have us believe.

The formation of lean meat is the natural growth of the animal, the laying on of excessive fat is a cultivated tendency. The hog that is well fed and allowed the liberty of exercise will develop tough, healthy gone, lean meat and a reasonable quantity of fat. The same hog confined in a close pen with a board floor and fed the same quantity wil produce an excess of fat, very little lean meat and soft, spongy bones.

The use of cross-bred or mongrel cocks prevents uniformity in the color and characteristics of the chicks. A pure-bred male will beget chicks from all kinds of hens that will resemble him in appearance, but the cross-bred male's produce will be of all colors, as they will partake of the nature of the originals of the cross-bred sire. Uniformity is important, as it adds to the attractiveness of the flock and to secure it only pure-bred males should be used.

If the turkeys are intended for early market it is best to commence feeding them in good season. By having them in a good, thrifty condition, a few days of full feeding with a good fattening ration is all that will be necessary to properly fit them for market. A good plan is to give them all of the whole corn they will eat every night before they go on the roosts. Give another good feed of grain in the morning before they start to the fields. It is quite an item to have the turkeys fat and plump before sending to market.

The fruiting of the orchard is the end of its culture, and everything should tend to this end. If an orchard does not fruit there is something wrong in the conditions of the soil, etc., surrounding it, and these conditions will have to be changed before a reasonable crop can be expected. Many times the orchard needs draining and often lime is lacking in the soil, or the soil becomes hard and packed. Very often the trees have too much head and exhaust themselves nourishing their foliage at the expense of the fruit buds; but more often the ground is too poor, and when this is the case the best remedy is a good dressing of stable manure.

What of the Dairy Cows?

Many a man went through the winter season last year with more cows than he ought to have kept, and as a result found that this hard winter's work paid him practically no profit. It is the same old story of feeding to ten cows what six should have to bring profitable returns. Most farmers hate to part with a cow, and will go on half-starving the animal rather than sell her.

As ten acres well-tilled will bring a better financial return than twenty acres only half-tilled and fertilized, so six cows properly cared for will yield more profit than ten half-starved cows. Go over the feed you will have on hand and what you must buy and see what the prospect is for the winter. You will find such careful, intelligent planning profitable.

Agricultural Laborers.

Of all the professions relied on for maintenance in the United States, agriculture occupies first rank. There are 29,073,233 persons engaged in industrial pursuits in the country. Of these, 60.3 per cent are agricultural laborers in the south central States, 54.9 per cent in the South Atlantic, and 41 per cent in the north central commonwealths. Owing to the large numbers of miners in the Western States the percentage of farm laborers is only 20.9. The latter percentage is increasing rapidly as the country fills up.

Don't Need Rough Land.

Rough land is not necessary for sheep. Nor are sheep unprofitable on other than rough land. Many seem to think that only the waste places can be profitably devoted to mution growing. This doubtless has come about from the fact that sheep can make better use of rough, stony and otherwise cheap land than any other kind of stock. But this is no reason why they should be confined to this class of land or that they cannot be made profitable on rich, high-priced land. Much of the rougher lands of England have been devoted to sheep, but England's best records with sheep have been made on land much more valuable than most of our highest-priced farming land.

Setting Trees Too Close.

E. W. Jones, of Kentucky, writes: Don't crowd your trees on too small a space, if it is a good yield of nice fruit you are after, for the chances are ten to one that you will get left. The argument that the more trees on a acre the more fruit, don't work if carried to excess. It is worse than too few. I have recently found several large orchards ruined by planting entirely too close; some peach trees in a large orchard, it seemed, had acquired the Lombardy popular habit, and were sickly looking. From the condition of the orchard, it appeared to have been abandoned by the owner, presumably because it did not yield. Any wonder it did not bear? Overcrowded; no sunlight for the ground and lower branches; tall; only a few leaves, except at the top; no room for fruit buds; all the available food exhausted. Why waste money and time so foolishly? In each case there was plenty of the some kind of land adjoining, but if there had not been, fewer trees should have been set properly. Each tree should have room to spread in the natural way—not crowded till it assumes a lofty habit. Of course the latter can be remedied to some extent by proper pruning, but still the result will not be satisfactory. Some dealers recommend planting peach trees between apple trees, but this is done at the expense of the apple trees; better set aside a little more land for the orchard and have it good. Peach trees are as a rule the most crowded, and are probably worse injured by overcrowding than any other. Quince, dwarf pears and plums are capable of being planted close with the least injury, but they, too, must have sufficient sunlight and plant food.

Pigs Always Profitable.

The hog is profitable in every locality. It is a mistake to suppose that money can be made on hogs only in the corn belt. Conditions vary, and so do the results of feeding.

There is a great deal of money in the raising of hogs in the corn belt, because there is a cheap feed close at hand. But in the localities where corn is not so generally grown the hog is profitable, for he is more fecund on highly nitrogenous feeds.

Even in the localities where only two or three hogs are fattened per year per farm, they yield a good profit, as the meat supplied has not paid the toll of railroad fares and wholesale and retail profits. Corn is a great advantage in furnishing cheap pork; it is a disadvantage in reducing the fecundity of the herd.

These are two factors on opposite sides of the problem, and the balance in favor, or against has never been figured out. The farmers living in the corn belt declare that the balance is in favor of the large corn ration.

Canadian growers declare that what we have gained on the one score has been lost on the other, and that hogs raised in Canada reproduce themselves in such greater numbers that the cost of a pound of pork there is no greater than in the United States, when the cost of reproduction is taken into consideration.

There is another factor in favor of the localities outside of the corn belt, where pigs are raised, a few only on each farm, and that is the lessened losses from disease. There are great areas of territory where hog cholera has never been known, but where hogs are raised only in small numbers, as in New England. So, for one reason or another, the hog is profitable everywhere.—Exchange.

THIS WOMAN KNOWS

WHAT ONE OF THE SEX DISCOVERED TO HER GREAT JOY.

Mrs. De Long Finds that the Indescribable Pains of Rheumatism Can be Cured Through the Blood.

Mrs. E. M. De Long, of No. 100 West Broadway, Council Bluffs, Iowa, found herself suddenly attacked by rheumatism in the winter of 1899. She gave the doctor a chance to help her, which he failed to improve, and then she did some thinking and experimenting of her own. She was so successful that she deems it her duty to tell the story of her escape from suffering:

"My brother-in-law," she says, "was enthusiastic on the subject of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a purifier of the blood, and when I was suffering extreme pains in the joints of my ankles, knees, hips, wrists and elbows, and the doctor was giving me no relief, I began to reflect that rheumatism is a disease of the blood and that, if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are so good for the blood, they must be good for rheumatism and worth a trial.

"I was in bed half the time, suffering with pain that cannot be described to one who has never had the disease. It would concentrate sometimes in one set of joints. When it was in my feet I could not walk, when it was in my elbows and wrists I could not even draw the coverlets over my body. I had suffered in this way for weeks before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Two weeks after I began with them I experienced relief and after I had taken six boxes I was entirely well. To make sure I continued to use them about two weeks longer and then stopped altogether. For several years I have had no reason to use them for myself, but I have recommended them to others as an excellent remedy."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills furnish the blood with all the elements that are needed to build up healthy tissue, strong muscles and nerves, capable of bearing the strain that nature puts upon them. They really make new blood and cure all diseases arising from disorders of the blood or nerves, such as sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration, anæmia and all forms of weakness in either male or female. They are sold by all druggists.

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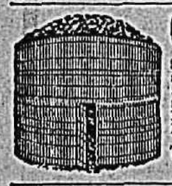
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When plants are sickly we put them in the sunlight, water them, and nurse them back to life. Why not give our bodies the same care? Let the tired, worn out, nervous woman try sun treatment. Put on a light, clean wrapper, let the hair down, take an easy chair, and go into the back yard and sit in the sun for an hour. If you fall asleep, so much the better. Let the perspiration flow freely. After the sun bath go in and take a bath, rubbing the body briskly all over. Cool off away from a draught; dress, and you will feel like a new woman in the best sense. Take the baths often.

Cure to Stay Cured.

Wapello, Iowa, Oct. 10.—(Special.)—One of the most remarkable cures ever recorded in Louisa County is that of Mrs. Minnie Hart of this place. Mrs. Hart was in bed for eight months and when she was able to sit up she was all drawn up on one side and could not walk across the room. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. Speaking of her cure, Mrs. Hart says:

"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me after I was in bed for eight months and I know the cure was complete for that was three years ago and I have not been down since. In four weeks from the time I started taking them I was able to make my garden. Nobody can know how thankful I am to be cured or how much I feel I owe to Dodd's Kidney Pills."

This case again points out how much the general health depends on the Kidneys. Cure the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and nine-tenths of the suffering the human family is heir to will disappear.

Growth of European Population.

Few persons have any idea of the extraordinary manner in which the population of Europe has increased during the last century. Acording to statisticians this population has more than doubled itself from 1880 to 1900. To this increase the Latin nations of the west and southwest contributed the least and the greatest growth was in the east, where the people have not yet become thoroughly saturated with the ideas of modern civilization.

THE UNITED STATES WILL SOON KNOCK AT THE DOORS OF CANADA FOR WHEAT.

A Crop of 60,000,000 Bushels of Wheat Will Be the Record of 1904?

The results of the threshing in Western Canada are not yet completed, but from information at hand, it is safe to say that the average per acre will be reasonably high, and a fair estimate will place the total yield of wheat at 60,000,000 bushels. At present prices this will add to the wealth of the farmers nearly $60,000,000. Then think of the immense yield of oats and barley and the large herds of cattle, for all of which good prices will be paid.

The following official telegram was sent by Honorable Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, to Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada:

"Am now able to state definitely that under conditions of unusual difficulty in Northwest a fair average crop of wheat of good quality has been reaped and is now secure from substantial damage. The reports of injury by frost and rust were grossly exaggerated. The wheat of Manitoba and Northwest Territories will aggregate from fifty-five to sixty million bushels. The quality is good and the price is ranging around one dollar per bushel."

Frank H. Spearman, in the Saturday Evening Post, says:

"When our first transcontinental railroad was built, learned men attempted by isotherman demonstration to prove that wheat could not profitably be grown north of where the line was projected; but the real granary of the world lies up to 300 miles north of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and the day is not definitely distant when the United States will knock at the doors of Canada for its bread. Railroad men see such a day; it may be hoped that statesmen also will see it, and arrange their reciprocities while they may do so gracefully. Americans already have swarmed into that far country, and to a degree have taken the American wheat field with them. Despite the fact that for years a little Dakota station on the St. Paul Road—Eureka—held the distinction of being the largest primary grain market in the world, the Dakotas and Minnesota will one day yield their palm to Saskatchewan."

Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me of a tenacious and persistent cough.—Wm. H. Harrison, 227 W. 121st street, New York, March 25, 1901.

Who makes quick use of the moments is a genius of prudence.—Lavater.

Wiggle-Stick
WASH BLUE
Costs 10 cents and equals 20 cents worth of any other kind of bluing.
Won't Freeze, Spill, Break
Nor Spot Clothes
DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
Wiggle-Stick around in the water.
At all wise Grocers.

MEXICAN
Mustang Liniment
cures Sprains and Strains.

WANTED to borrow from $500.00 to $1800.00 on first-class real estate security worth three times the loan. Interest 6 per cent. G. M. GILLHAM, Memphis, Texas

TWO TRAINS CRASH

MISSOURI PACIFIC EXPRESS AND FREIGHT COLLIDE.

Twenty-seven Are Killed and Many Others Terribly Injured — Accident Occurs Near Warrensburg, Mo.—Coaches Filled with Excursionists.

The second section of Missouri passenger train No. 30 from Wichita, Kan., to St. Louis, carrying World's Fair excursionists, was wrecked in a head-on collision with a west-bound freight train east of Warrensburg, Mo., eighty miles southwest of Kansas City, early Monday. The forward coach of the passenger train was telescoped and both trains were badly damaged. Twenty-seven persons were killed outright and thirty were injured, some of them, it is believed, fatally.

Travel to the World's fair has been so heavy that all roads recently have been sending out many of their trains in two or more sections. The wrecked train, which was the second section of No. 30, was made up at Wichita Sunday night and, as is the custom, it picked up many additional coaches along the line in Kansas. The last coach taken up was at Pleasant Hill, Mo., at about 4 o'clock Monday morning. All of the coaches were crowded.

Both trains were running at a good rate of speed when the wreck occurred. Dawn had hardly begun to break and neither crew was aware of the approach of the other train until they were almost upon each other. The impact of the collision was terrific. The sleeping passengers were hurled in every direction. Most of the killed were in the forward coach, which was well crowded with passengers.

The spot where the wreck occurred was in a narrow cut and this fact, with the darkness, added to the difficulty of the situation. The greatest confusion ensued after the first lull following the crash and the groans of the injured were added to the escaping steam of the wrecked locomotives.

Relief Hurried to Scene.

It was some time before word was sent back to Warrensburg and news of the wreck was spread. Relief trains carrying physicians were sent out as quickly as possible from surrounding towns and everything possible was done to aid the injured.

It was some time before the dead and injured could be extricated from the debris. The dead were carried up the track and laid in rows in an open space until the relief train arrived, while the injured were cared for as well as could be.

The freight train was an extra. Its crew had, according to the story of the conductor of this train, been instructed to take a siding and let the passenger train pass. The first section of the passenger train had gone by when the freight pulled out. The passenger train bore no signal of second section to come, he asserts, and he had no reason to believe that another train was due.

The scene of the wreck was on the down-grade on either side of which there was a steep rise. Both trains had put on extra steam to carry them up the opposite hill, and when they met at the curve at the lowest point they were running at a terrific rate.

The passenger train was made up of three coaches and a Pullman, with no baggage car, the front coach being next to the tender. The freight train was a heavy one. When the trains met the heavy freight train pushed the passenger engine back into the first coach. The tender of the passenger engine literally cut the coach in two in the center and never stopped until it had ploughed itself half-way through the car and its passengers, killing those in the forward end instantly and mangling all within reach in a most horrible manner. Half a dozen who were not killed outright were so terribly injured that they died before they could be removed from the debris. Many of the dead were almost unrecognizable.



A census was taken of the population of Buenos Ayres. One million were recorded.

A treaty has been exchanged between Thibet and Great Britain, both sides releasing prisoners.

The Japs have taken possession of the coal mines at Yental, where their main force is now stationed.

Nicaragua and Honduras have settled their differences and Honduras has withdrawn her troops from the territory of the former.

At a recent concert in Warsaw the hall was suddenly invaded by spiders, which, attracted by the sound of a violin, came from cracks and crannies in the building. The other lovers of music left.

The only Persian newspapers which resemble those published in other countries are those issued in India and Egypt, which copy English models. The few papers published at Teheran contain little beside the Shah's proclamations and pictures of prominent officials.

An officer sent to investigate the affairs of a government farm in the Transvaal, near Potchefstroom, found an expert at $4,000 a year, an assistant at $2,000 and another at $1,500 in charge of 200 chickens. Similar management had resulted in a loss, to date, of $1,500,000.

THE BANNER BLUE LIMITED.

The Finest Day Trains in the World.

The first trains ever built up to a Pullman standard for daylight service in this country have been placed in operation on the Wabash line between St. Louis and Chicago, leaving St. Louis at 2 p. m. and Chicago at 11:03 a. m. daily, making the run in seven hours, even time. They are known as the "Banner Blue Limited," and are the most costly day trains ever constructed. The fact that they supercede trains which cost but little less, is in line with the aggressive policy of the Wabash, inaugurated by President Ramsey several years ago, and it is said these trains are to be followed by other surprises and improvements in the Wabash passenger service. The "Banner Blue Limited," officials say, represents a new policy in railroad traffic, which is to afford the person who travels by day the same convenience as the man who goes at night by sleeper.

Each train will consist of four cars, a combination baggage car and smoker, a combination coach and chair car, a combination diner and buffet, and a combination parlor and observation car.

They are painted in royal blue and gold. The interior finish is African mahogany throughout, and the decoration is holly inlaid. The entire train will be lighted by electricity from a consolidated generator of the Gould patent, deriving its energy from axle motion. The plan of lighting is new. There are two rows of incandescents along the side of the car, one just above the passenger's seat, and the other at the lower line of the roof arch. Each light may be turned on or off at the pleasure of the passenger, so that he can read with pleasure or doze without disturbance, according to his mood. The storage batteries will supply a current 15 hours after the train has stopped.

The windows are of the observation pattern of bevel plate, and double. They are built with special reference to the convenience of each passenger. The old plan of giving one seat all window, and the next all wooden wall, is eliminated. Each passenger has an equal space for observation. Above each window is an arch of cathedral jewel glass, and from the base of these are hung curtains of tapestry in green.

The floor of all the cars, except the smoker, are laid with Wilton velvet carpets in green, with an extra width in the aisles.

The color scheme throughout is the green of the curtains, carpets and ceilings, in contrast with the red of the mahogany finish.

There are two electric fans in each car, supplied from the storage batteries. The seats in the smoker are cushioned in leather, high back and reversible. The double seats of the combination coach and chair car are upholstered in green plush, and the compartments are separated by an ornamental arch supported by two columns of mahogany, instead of the closed partition.

The diner and cafe car is said to be the most expensive car of its kind ever constructed. It has a private dining room, accommodating six persons, separated from the main room by ornamental arches. The chairs are high back with rush bottoms, and the tables are of solid mahogany. At one end is a cafe and smoking room for gentlemen, where four can dine, and as many as six sit and smoke. The dining cars will be a permanent feature of the "Banner Blue Limited," and will make the entire run every day in both directions between St. Louis and Chicago.

The observation and parlor cars are furnished with revolving chairs in green plush for the parlor section, and wicker portable chairs for the observation end. They have a private section seating eight persons, separated by ornamental arches. There is a table and shelves for periodicals, a writing desk with stationery, and at one end a sofa in green plush, corresponding to the chairs in the parlor section. There is a wash room and smoker for men on the front end, and a toilet and wash room for women. All washstands are supplied with hot and cold water. The cars are to be heated with steam, the supply for each car being separately governed, as in the case of the electric lights. The cars are built on six-wheel trucks, the sill being reinforced by heavy plates of iron resting on double bolsters of cast steel.

Other new features of the cars in this new train are patented devices and the construction of vestibules on a plan which, it is claimed, practically makes it impossible for the coaches to telescope.

The "Banner Blue Limited" is probably the highest product in the combination of wealth, skill in mechanics and art in construction that it is possible to attain.

Caught.

Mr. Slimpurse—Do you know that ice cream, instead of making one cooler, makes one warmer?

Pretty Girl—When did you hear that?

"I have known it for years."

"Humph! Strange that you did not think to mention it last winter."

Tough Songs.

"There are some songs that will never die," said the musical enthusiast.

"I guess that's right," answered Mr. Cumrox. "My daughter sits down at the piano and tries to kill a few of 'em every evening. But it's no use."—Washington Star.

ALL BROKEN DOWN.

No Sleep—No Appetite—Just a Continual Backache.

Joseph McCauley, of 144 Sholto street, Chicago, Sachem of Tecumseh Lodge, says: "Two years ago my health was completely broken down. My back ached and was so lame that at times I was hardly able to dress myself. I lost my appetite and was unable to sleep. There seemed to be no relief until I took Doan's Kidney Pills, but four boxes of this remedy effected a complete and permanent cure. If suffering humanity knew the value of Doan's Kidney Pills, they would use nothing else, as it is the only positive cure I know."



For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

As Defined.

"Say, pa," queried little Johnny Bumpernickle, "what's a Peace Congress?"

"It's a lot of men who make war against w—," answered the old gentleman.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The best education—self knowledge.

Better Than Spanking.

Spanking does not cure children of urine difficulties. If it did there would be few children that would do it. There is a constitutional cause for this. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 420, Notre Dame, Ind., will send her home treatment to any mother. She asks no money. Write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child. The chances are it can't help it.



Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—MISS GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will certainly cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all; and for the absolute cure of all kinds of female ills no substitute can possibly take its place. Women should bear this important fact in mind when they go into a drug store, and be sure not to accept anything that is claimed to be "just as good" as **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, for no other medicine for female ills has made so many actual cures.

How Another Sufferer Was Cured.

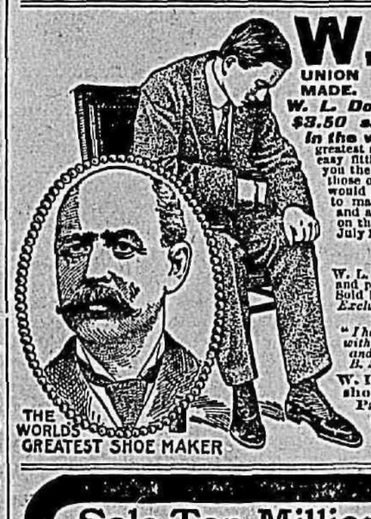
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot praise your wonderful remedies enough, for they have done me more good than all the doctors I have had. For the last eight years and more I suffered with female troubles, was very weak, could not do my housework, also had nervous prostration. Some days I would remain unconscious for a whole day and night. My neighbors thought I could never recover, but, thanks to your medicine, I now feel like a different woman.

"I feel very grateful to you and will recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to all. It has now been four years since I had the last spell of nervous prostration. I only weighed ninety-eight pounds at that time; now I weigh one hundred and twenty-three.

"I consider your Vegetable Compound the finest remedy made. Thanking you many times for the benefit I received from your medicine, I remain, Yours truly, MRS. J. H. FARMER, 2809 Elliott Ave., St. Louis, Mo."

Remember Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free and all sick women are foolish if they do not ask for it. She speaks from the widest experience, and has helped multitudes of women.

$5000 FORFEIT If we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.



W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE. $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN.
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high-grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day, and why the sales for the year ending July 1, 1904, were
$6,263,040.00.
W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it—take no substitute. Sold by shoe dealers everywhere. *Fast Color Eyelets used Exclusively.*
Superior in Fit, Comfort and Wear.
"I have worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the last twelve years with absolute satisfaction. I find them superior in fit, comfort and wear to others costing from $5.00 to $7.00."
B. S. McCUE, Dept. Coll., U. S. Int. Revenue, Richmond, Va.
W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is conceded to be the finest Patent Leather made.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE GIVING FULL INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO ORDER BY MAIL.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year.
THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c, 25c, 50c. THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP All Druggists
BEST FOR THE BOWELS

New Train Service, Chicago to St. Louis.

The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad now runs night and day trains to the Exposition City, which represent the highest type of railroad construction. When you go to the World's Fair, be sure your ticket is made good over this line, and you will enjoy every mile of the short trip.

Your local ticket agent will gladly make your ticket good this way if you request it.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain; cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

A Wonderful Trial Reading Only dead trance medium in the world. HIS STARTLING revelations are amazing. Past, present and future events told correctly; send 10c. 2 ct. stamp, date of birth, own writing to DR. JOSEPH LESTER, 897 Main st., Dubuque, Ia.

CASH IN MUSHROOMS If you have a small space in your cellar, garden or stable you can make money raising mushrooms. No Capital or Labor Required. Big demand, sell at high prices! grown by either sex. Particulars free. INTER-STATE CULTURE CO., 875 Broadway, New York

5% INTEREST Paid on time deposits. If your money is not earning you that much write us. Sound, conservative business methods. First National Bank, St. Anthony, Idaho. Illinois reference given.

MAKE MONEY EVENINGS at your homes. No canvassing; send 10c for sample and details. Edgar Melville, Chester, Pa.

S. N. U. No. 42—1904

IN writing to Advertisers, please do not fail to mention you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri

BANK OF ANTIOCH,

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange, and do a General Banking Business.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH

Lv. Chicago.		Ar. Antioch.
8:35 AM	No. 5, Daily ex Sunday	10:40 AM
1:30 PM	No. 7, Daily ex Sunday	3:15 PM
4:00 PM	No. 13, Daily	6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH

Lv. Antioch.		Ar. Chicago.
7:13 AM	No. 14, Daily	10:20 AM
11:17 AM	No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday	1:05 PM
4:20 PM	No. 6, Daily ex Sunday	6:15 PM
9:03 PM	No. 2, Daily	10:50 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halstead street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome

J. C. JAMES, JR., V. C.,
C. M. CONFER Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the First and Third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

W. F. ZIEGLER, Sec. JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, NO. 547 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, at the Woodman hall.

WALLACE E. DROM, Chancellor.
S. J. EAKLE, Recorder.

Oh, the Pleasant Days of Old.

Oh, the pleasant days of old, which so often people praise!
True, they wanted all the luxuries that grace our modern days;
Bare floors were strewed with rushes, the walls let in the cold;
Oh, how they must have shivered in those pleasant days of old!

Oh, those ancient lords of old, how magnificent they were!
They threw down and prisoned kings—to thwart them who might dare?
They ruled their serfs right sternly; they took from Jews their gold;
Above both law and equity were those great lords of old!

Oh, the gallant knights of old, their valor so renowned!
With sword and lance and armor strong, they scoured the country round;
And whenever aught to tempt them they met by wood or wold,
By right of sword they seized the prize—those gallant knights of old!

Oh, the gentle dames of old, who, quite free from fear of pain,
Could gaze on joust and tournament and see their champions slain;
They lived on good beefsteaks and ale, which made them strong and bold—
Oh, more like men than women were those gentle dames of old!

Oh, those mighty towers of old, with their turrets, moat and keep,
Their battlements and bastions, their dungeons dark and deep;
Full many a baron held his court within the castle hold;
And many a captive languished there, in those strong towers of old!

Oh, the troubadours of old, with the gentle minstrelsie
Of hope and joy, or deep despair, which-e'er their lot might be;
For years they served their lady-love ere they their passion told;
Oh, wondrous patience must have had those troubadours of old!

Oh, those blessed times of old, with their chivalry and state!
I love to read their chronicles which such brave deeds relate;
I love to sing their ancient rhymes, to hear their legends told—
But, Heaven be thanked! I live not in those blessed times of old.

—Frances Brown.

The Wisconsin Central Railway.

Reaches the principal points in Wisconsin, offering Pullman Sleepers, Free Reclining Chair Cars, modern coaches and dining and cafe service between Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland and Duluth. Connections are made with diverging lines at all terminal points. Meals served a la carte. For tickets, sleeping car reservations and furtner information apply to agents of this company or write Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

Complicated Family Relations.

At a double wedding in Stockton, Cal., a brother and sister were married to a brother and sister. The sisters-in-law of the men are their wives. Their sisters are their sisters-in-law, while each man is to the other a brother-in-law twice.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for cuts, corns, burns, boils, sores, felons, ulcers, tetters, salt rheum, fever sores, chapped hands, skin eruptions; infallible for piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at Swans, druggist.

Prize for Healthiest Baby.

During the past few weeks a novel baby competition has been running at York, England. The prize, a perambulator, was not given for the prettiest or heaviest infant, but for the cleanest and healthiest. To decide the winner a committee of ladies has been paying surprise visits at the homes of the competitors, and taking notes.

Postoffices for Panama.

Nine postoffices will be established in the canal zone.

Where Charity Usually Begins.

It seems to be the general opinion that charity should begin at somebody else's home.

What Is Life?

In the last analysis nobody knows, but we do know that it is under strict law. Abuse that law even slightly, pain results. Irregular living means derangement of the organs, resulting in constipation, headache or liver trouble. Dr. King's New Life Pills quickly readjusts this. It's gentle, yet thorough. Only 25c at Swan's drug store.

Ayer's

Doctors first prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral over 60 years ago. They use it today more than ever. They

Cherry Pectoral

rely upon it for colds, coughs, bronchitis, consumption. They will tell you how it heals inflamed lungs.

"I had a very bad cough for three years. Then I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. My sore lungs were soon healed and my cough dropped away."
MRS. PEARL HYDE, Guthrie Centre, Ia.

25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for Old Coughs

One Ayer's Pill at bedtime insures a natural action next morning.

Try a Smile.

If the world will not be conquered by a frown,
Try a smile;
If your weeping will not raise you when you're down,
Try a smile.
If a stolid countenance
Will not help your cause advance,
Thaw a bit and take a chance—
Try a smile.

If a scowl don't make your neighborhood respect you,
Try a smile;
If an everlasting grumble don't protect you,
Try a smile.
Dash away that childish tear.
Check that sob, it's bad to hear;
Spread your mouth from ear to ear—
Try a smile.

If you've had to let some stronger fellow beat you,
Try a smile;
Let him know it takes two lickings to defeat you—
Try a smile.
Make him clearly understand
You don't bear the coward's brand;
Make him show his strongest hand—
Try a smile.

If they've told you you are going to the fidoes,
Try a smile;
Don't go cutting any desperation didoes,
Try a smile.
When you've been so knocked about
That you're nearly down and out,
And are scheduled for a pout,
Try a smile.

If your very utmost efforts didn't work,
Try a smile;
Though you feel that it must be a sickly smirk,
Try a smile.
Show the world that you can do it;
Send a giggle gurgling through it;
Don't go get a rag and chew it—
Try a smile.

—Baltimore American.

Fearful Odds Against Him

Bedridden, alone and destitute. Such, in brief was the condition of an old soldier by name of J. J. Havens, Versailles, O. For years he was troubled with kidney disease and doctors nor medicine gave him relief. At length he tried Electric Bitters. It put him on his feet in short order and now he testifies. "I'm on the road to complete recovery." Best on earth for liver and kidney troubles and all forms of stomach and bowel complaints. Only 50c. Guaranteed by Swan, druggist.

TOOK THE BOY'S ADVICE.

Disinterested Criticism Convinced a Woman of Fault.

When the coat was brought home from the dressmaker's the woman declared that the sleeves were too long. Friends, however, through that sense of kindness which impels us to tell so many lies about the fit of other people's clothes, insisted that they were "just right." Finally, with all those fibs to offset her own judgment, the woman persuaded herself that, even though the sleeves did feel so, they might not be too long to look well, and she wore them with tolerable comfort.

Wednesday afternoon the fallacy with which she had deluded herself was dealt a shattering blow. When passing a news stand in City Hall park the youthful proprietor thereof made a dash at her with half a dozen evening papers, which he earnestly entreated her to buy. Not being then interested in the latest news, the woman brushed by heedless of his importunities. That aroused the boy's ire.

"Say," he called out, revengefully, "your sleeves is too long. You'd better run a tuck in 'em."

And the first thing the woman did when she got home was to take this advice.—New York Times.

A Boy's Wild Ride For Life

With family around expecting him to die, and a son riding for life, 18 miles, to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, W. H. Brown, of Leeseville, Ind., endured death's agonies from asthma; but this wonderful medicine gave instant relief and soon cured him. He writes: "I now sleep soundly every night." Like marvelous cures of consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, coughs, colds, and grip prove its matchless merit for all throat and lung troubles. Trial bottles free at Swan's drug store.

Labor Saved by Electricity.

The twenty-two-ton bell at the Sacre Coeur church in Paris is tolled by electricity. A single choir-boy can thus do the work which formerly took five men.

Water as Sound Conductor.

The sound of a bell which can be heard 45,200 feet through the water can be heard through the air only 456 feet.

Making Repairs at Sea.

"Yes, sir," continued the baron to his enthralled audience, "our rudder was torn away by the storm and we were all in a terrible situation."

"How did you remedy it?" all breathlessly inquired.

"We fortunately had a cow on board, brought along to furnish fresh milk for the captain's wife. I simply took her udder and put it in place of the one we had lost!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Just Once.

The two hypochrondriacs were exchanging confidences.

"Were you ever bedridden?" inquired one.

"Yes," replied the other.

"When?"

"Three years ago, during a cyclone out in Kansas. The wind blew my bed, with me on it, a distance of seven miles, before it let up!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Old, But Bad.

Baggs—And so poor old Daggs is dead! I never got a chance to bid him good-by. The first thing I do when I get to heaven will be to say how sorry I was.

Faggs—But suppose he didn't get to heaven?

Baggs—Then, you tell him for me.—Town Topics.

In Leap Year.



"I understand you to say you would like to marry my daughter?"

"Well-er not exactly. I said that she said she would like to marry me."

His Wife's Opinion.

"Mrs. Guschley remarked to me that it must be pleasant to be married to a clever man," said Proudley's wife.

"And what did you say?' queried Proudley.

"I told her, of course, that I didn't know; that I had only been married once."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Cheaper Than Using Matches.

"Smithers says he lights one cigar from another now, he smokes so much."

"I don't wonder, considering the kind of cigars he smokes."

"Why?"

"Matches would cost more."—Modern Society.

Waiting for Him.

"Is your husband up yet?" inquired the early morning caller.

"I guess he is," replied the stern looking woman.

"I'd like to say a few words to him."

"So would I. He hasn't come home yet."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Too Shabby to Be Seen.

Arthur—Why did you come down this morning by the back streets?

Theodore—So that I shouldn't meet any of my lady friends. I was looking awful, don't you know. Hadn't had my trousers creased for three days.—Boston Transcript.

Wages, Forsooth!

Mrs. Annex—I'll tell you what I'll do, Bridget. If you'll consent to stay I'll raise your wages.

Bridget—Listen to her, wud ye? Raise me wages, indade! Ye'll increase me salary, that's phwat ye'll do.—Brooklyn Life.

Reason for Silence.

"I believe in saying what I think," said the young man in the flappy trousers.

"I've often wondered why you don't talk very much," said the girl with the trick of saying what she thinks.—Cleveland Leader.

Useful Accomplishment.

"I'm glad I learned to sew on buttons when I was a bachelor," observed Peckem.

"Why, Henry?" asked Mrs. Peckem.

"Because," he answered, "I find the accomplishment so useful, now that I am married."

Enough to Go Around.

Tess—I don't see how she came to love him. He's a cripple and—

Jess—A cripple? Oh! I wouldn't call him that.

Tess—Why, he only has one arm.

Jess—Well, good gracious! Isn't that enough?

Future Improbability.

Teacher (in grammar class)—Johnny, tell me the form of the verb used in this sentence: "I am about to be married."

Johnny (with trepidation)—I—I think it is an improbable form, teacher.

Play Too Short, Perhaps.

Mr. Chatsworth—Did you enjoy the matinee, dear?

Mrs. Chatsworth—Oh, very much. I sat next to Mrs. Gaddle, whom I have not seen for years, and we did have a nice long chat.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Not for Us.

Rev. Goodman—You know what the "golden rule" is, of course?

Pyrett—Oh, of course! It's a rule of conduct we lay down for other people to follow.

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Idyl of Idleness.

When woes unnumbered tear your soul to bits
And on your brow the blues have jammed their crown,
When desperation pulls off both its mitts
And taps your solar plexus when you're down,
Buck up!—to sadness never thus kow-tow!
Sweet Nature smiles—enjoy her with a will—
Employ a sunbeam to massage your brows,
Ask nightingales to give the standard trill,
Call jonquils "John" and gay carnations "Nat."
Lie down in woods and gently swell with glee,
Climb belvideres, as stealthy as a cat,
And stalk the timid bits of scenery.
Ah! live and laugh throughout the idle day,
Watch speckled cows, for sunsets lie in wait,
Converse with brooks and—how's that?—does it pay?
Well, I don't know—the competition's great!

—Thomas R. Ybarra.

Malta's Chief Industry.

Lacemaking gives employment to about two-fifths of the population of Malta. Silk is the chief material used, but of late years cotton has been much in demand. The art is handed down from family to family.

In Death as In Life.

They tell a good story of a well-known contractor in Chicago, named Coleseed, who had always been very active with all sort of schemes. Although his means were not large, he had managed to keep his head above water through the aid of pretty nearly all the banks.

His wife was discussing with him the sudden death of Herman Butler and said:

"Mrs. Butler told me that her husband selected his pall bearers before he died. I think it was so nice of him, my dear; if you were taken before me, who would you like to have act as pall bearers?"

Coleseed thought a moment and then said: "Well, dear, ask the presidents of the eight leading banks of Chicago. They have carried me all my life."—New York Times.

Many Alcoholic Beverages.

Powerful alcoholic beverages can be distilled from bananas, the milk of cocoanut, rice and peas.

Next Witness.

Insurance companies tried to prove that the loss of a steamship was by sinking, not by burning, making it a marine loss, against which fire insurance companies did not insure. It appeared from the evidence that the pilot of the boat was hanging on the rudder just before the steamship went down, and was asked by counsel:

"What do you think the boat was worth at the time you were holding on to the rudder?"

"I really couldn't tell, sir."

"But what do you think, sir?"

"I didn't think anything at all about it."

"Would you have been willing to have given the old coat that you had on at that time for the boat?"

"Well, I don't know but I should. On the whole, I guess I should, for I don't suppose I should have needed an overcoat where I was going."

The Thinking Cap.

Every noble life leaves the fiber of it interwoven forever in the work of the world.—Ruskin.

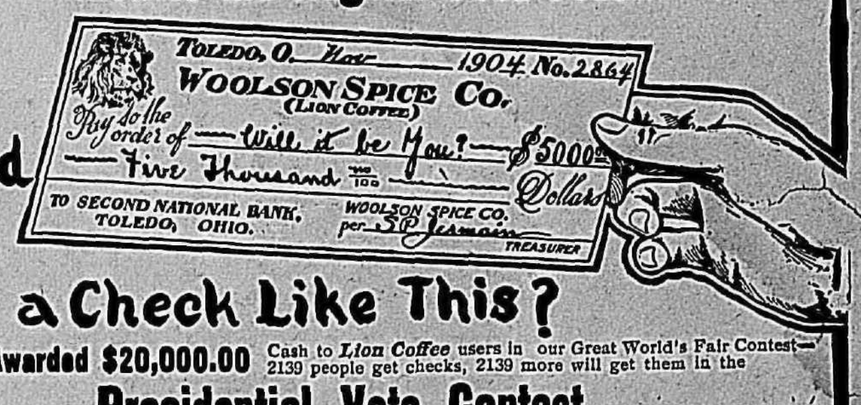
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Presidential Vote Contest

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What will be the total popular vote cast for President (votes for all candidates combined) at the election November 8, 1904?

In 1900 election, 13,959,653 people voted for President. For nearest correct estimates received in Woolson Spice Company's office, Toledo, O., on or before November 5, 1904, we will give first prize for the nearest correct estimate, second prize to the next nearest, etc., etc., as follows:

1	First Prize		$2,500.00
1	Second Prize		1,000.00
2	Prizes	$500.00 each	1,000.00
5	Prizes	200.00 "	1,000.00
10	Prizes	100.00 "	1,000.00
20	Prizes	50.00 "	1,000.00
50	Prizes	20.00 "	1,000.00
250	Prizes	10.00 "	2,500.00
1800	Prizes	5.00 "	9,000.00
2139	PRIZES,	TOTAL,	$20,000.00

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